

ROMAN ADVENTURE Activity Book

WITH
OVER 100
STICKERS!

YOUR ROMAN ADVENTURES INCLUDE:
* Making * Mazes * Wordsearches *
* Dot to Dots * Puzzles * Jokes *
* Sums * Drawing * Colouring *

Illustrated by Jen Alliston

ROMAN ADVENTURE Activity Book

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Thousands of years ago, the city of Rome became very powerful. Roman armies took control of many countries, creating a mighty empire. This book is packed with activities to help you find out more about Ancient Rome, from daily life to deadly combat in the arena. Get ready for heaps of fun involving all sorts of characters, from evil emperors to legendary legionaries and great gods.



Double trouble (the founding of Rome)

Use words from the sticker page to complete the story.

According to legend, Rome was founded in by twin
Romulus and Remus. The boys were the sons of , the god of war. When
they were , their wicked uncle threw them into the
Tiber. They were saved by a . When the boys
grew up, Mars told them to build a on the
riverbank. But they had a and Romulus killed
Remus, so the city was named after Romulus!



Find the Roman villa

Help the archaeologist find the Roman villa.



What the Romans did for us

The Romans were great at making things. What they didn't invent, they copied and improved, and then introduced throughout the empire. Some things we still use today were developed by the Romans. Choose words from the list and write the correct one by each picture. Can you think of anything else the Romans are famous for?

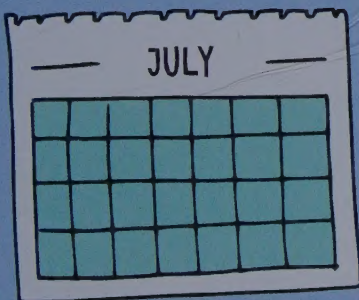
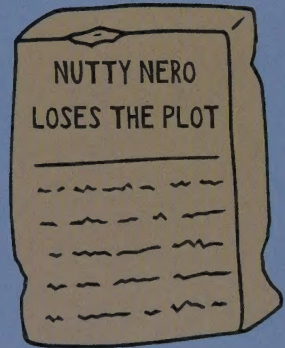
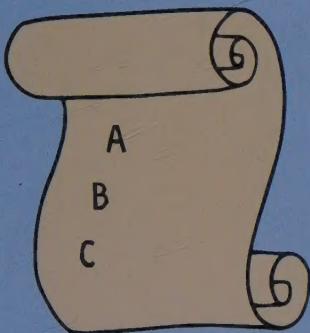
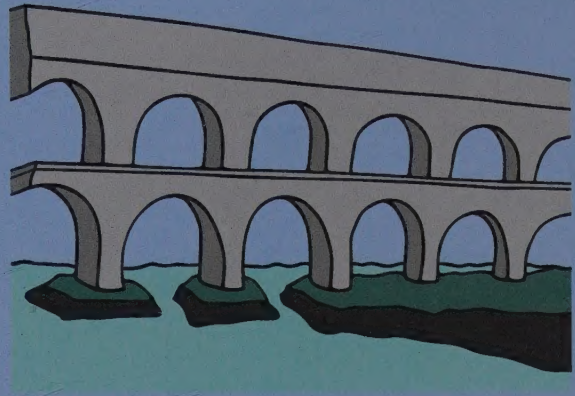
Daily news

Alphabet

Aqueduct

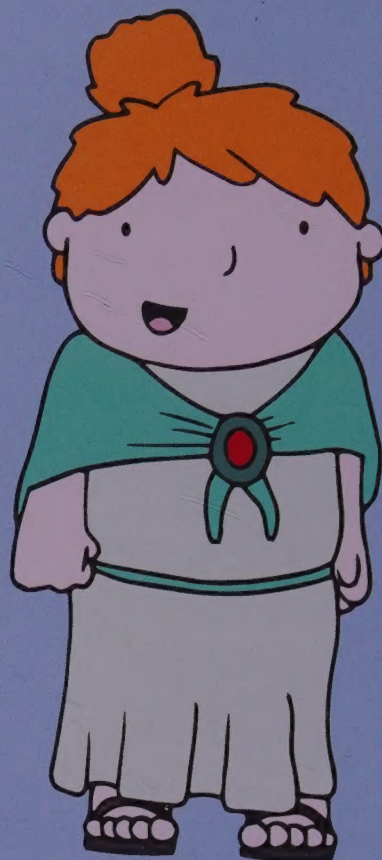
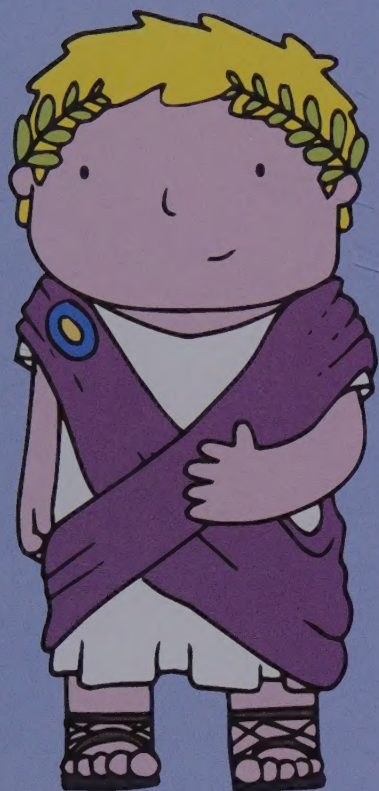
Months of the year

Public toilets



Who's who in Ancient Rome

Can you match these people to their descriptions below?



Patricians

Rich people were called patricians. They were landowners and senators (government officials). Men wore long white robes called togas. Women wore ankle-length tunics and shawls over the top, fastened with brooches.

Slave

Slaves were people who had been captured by soldiers, pirates or slave traders. There were millions of slaves in the empire. They worked very hard and were owned by a master or mistress. This slave is wearing a tunic with a blue belt, and carrying a jug.



Emperor

After 27BCE, the Roman government was led by an emperor. Some emperors were very good while others were very bad. This emperor is wearing a laurel wreath on his head as a symbol of power.

Eques

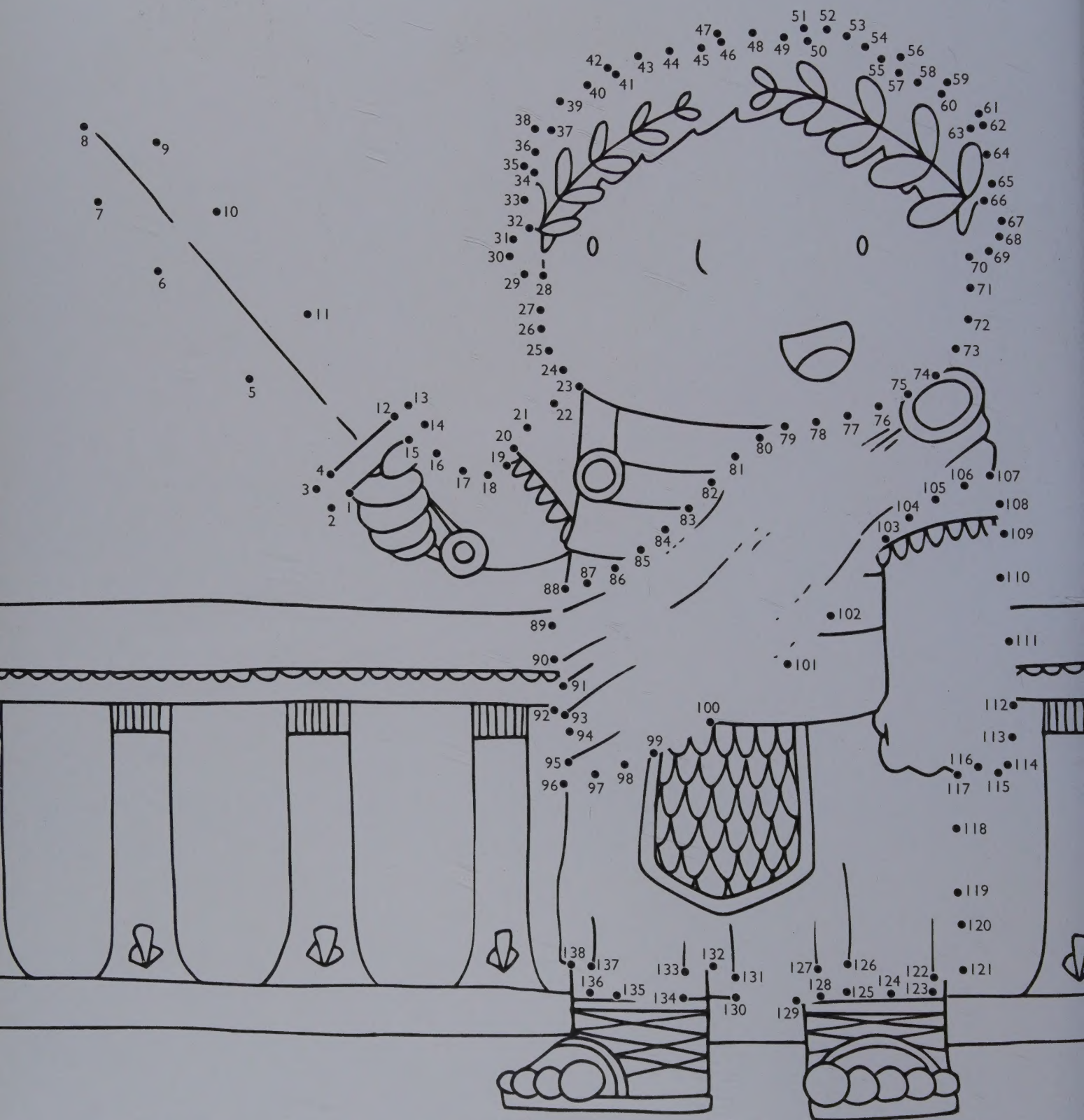
The equites (singular: eque) were the middle class. Originally they were the horsemen of the army. They became very powerful and helped to run the empire. This eque is wearing a helmet and body armour.

Plebian

Ordinary people were called plebians, or plebs. They worked in shops or as craftspeople. This plebian is wearing a brown cloak tunic and holding a hammer.

Dotty Nero

Join the dots to reveal the cruel Emperor Nero, then colour him in. He loved music, poetry and acting, but he killed a lot of people he didn't like, including his mother and his wife!



Emperor wordsearch

Can you find the following Roman emperors in the puzzle?

- Augustus
- Tiberius
- Caligula
- Claudius
- Nero
- Vespasian
- Trajan
- Hadrian
- Diocletian

VASYWDIKUFLTPT
VESPASIANOI
GRGUSTMJXTRBT
EHQHDELRUNAJECT
OGAUGUSTUSENERORP
FLPDVTRDKYZLUBIGAXR
VRURMIUJHAROSCUOJPS
XNIOBWCLAUDIUSLAO
GANOHDIOCLETIAN
NXTAHEKNSHXLE
CALIGULATJU
CUXERFC
TJMAX

Odd coins out

Roman coins often had pictures of the emperor stamped on one side and buildings or symbols on the other. Which of these are the odd ones out?



Count like a Roman

Roman numbers (numerals) were based on seven letters:

I = 1 V = 5 X = 10 L = 50 C = 100 D = 500 M = 1000

You put the letters together to make numbers, but they had a few tricky rules about how to do this...

NO MORE than three of the same symbols in a row.

For example, III = 3

If the larger value letter is on the RIGHT, we subtract the letters before it.

For example, IV = 4

If the larger value letter is on the LEFT, we add the other letters to it.

For example, VI = 6

See if you can work out what these numbers are:

XIV =

VIII =

LXX =

XC =



Now do these sums. You can write your answers in Roman numerals if you like!

$$X + III - V =$$

$$VII + VI - II =$$

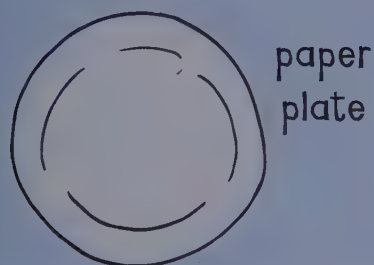
$$IX + XX - IV =$$

Roman timekeeping

Ask a grown-up to help!

The Romans used sundials to tell the time. An upright stick called a gnomon casts a shadow onto a pre-marked sundial face. As the sun moves across the sky, the shadow moves, too. Follow the instructions below to make your own sundial.

You'll need:



paper plate



sticky putty

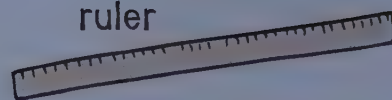
sharp pencil



coloured pencils



ruler



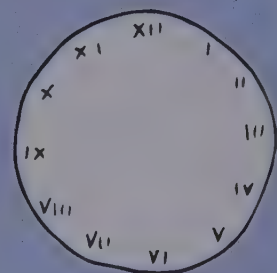
a compass



1. Mark the back of the plate into 12 equal sections. The easiest way to do this is to mark each quarter point first with a ruler and pencil, then add two points between each quarter.



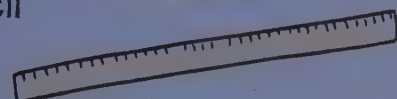
2. Use coloured pencils or pens to write numbers around the circle to resemble a clock face. Use Roman numerals, starting with I for 1 and ending with XII for 12.



3. Find and mark the centre of the plate using a ruler, then place a piece of sticky putty on the other side. Push the sharp end of the pencil through the plate into the putty to make the gnomon.



4. Place the sundial in a sunny spot on the ground so that a shadow is cast onto it.



5. Find north with the compass. Line up the XII at the top of the sundial with north. If the sun is shining, you should be able to tell the time! Here the time is 3 o'clock.

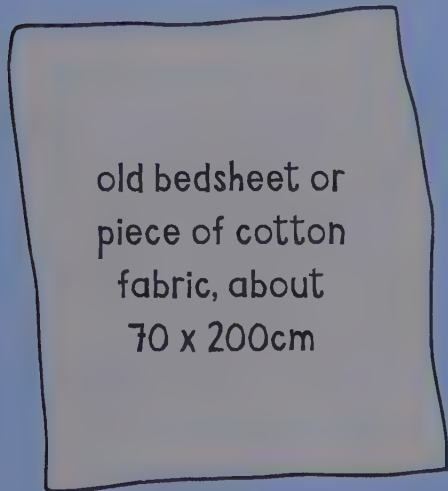


Dress like a Roman

Ask a grown-up to help!

Make a knee-length tunic and a bulla so you can dress up like a Roman child. A bulla was a small bag that children wore around their necks. It contained a lucky charm to protect them from evil spirits.

You'll need:



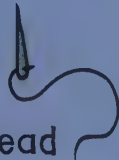
old bedsheet or
piece of cotton
fabric, about
70 x 200cm



scissors

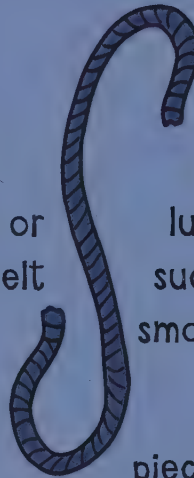


pins



needle and thread

rope or
fabric belt



lucky charm,
such as a very
small toy animal

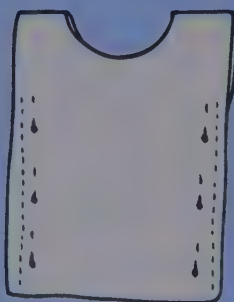


circular piece
of felt, about
20cm diameter

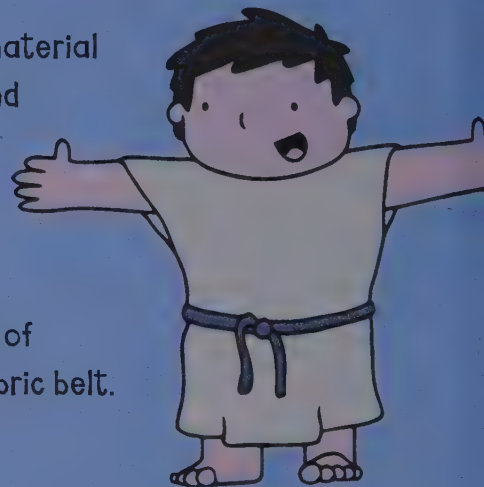
piece of string or narrow
ribbon, about 70cm long

TO MAKE THE TUNIC

1. Fold the fabric in half lengthways, then cut out a semicircle on the folded edge to make room for your head.
2. Pin and sew down the long sides, leaving space for the armholes.

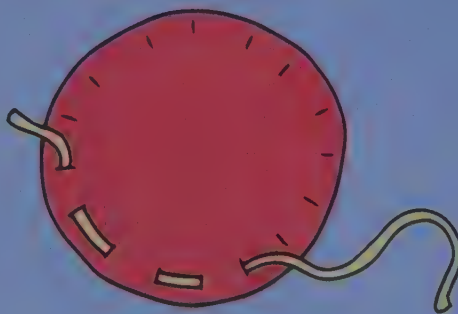


3. Turn the material inside out and put it on. Tie the tunic at your waist with a piece of rope or a fabric belt.

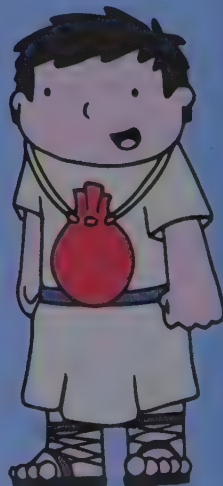


TO MAKE THE BULLA

1. Cut small holes around the edge of the felt. Thread the string or ribbon through the holes and draw tight to make a pouch.

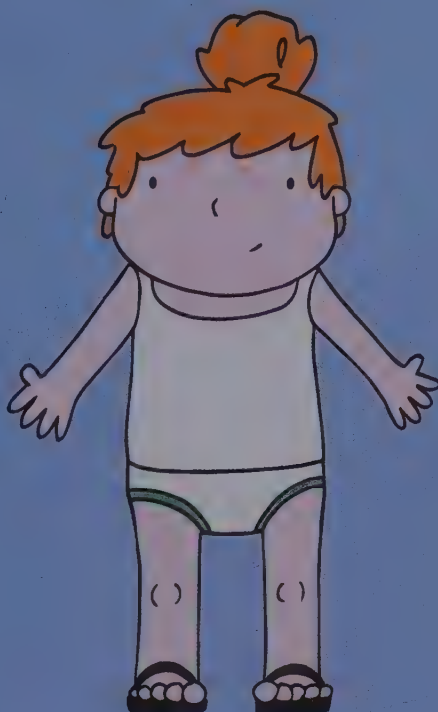


2. Put the lucky charm in the pouch. Knot the cord so you can wear it around your neck. To complete your outfit, put on a pair of sandals!



Party time

Dress up Empress Livia and her friends with stickers.



People carriers

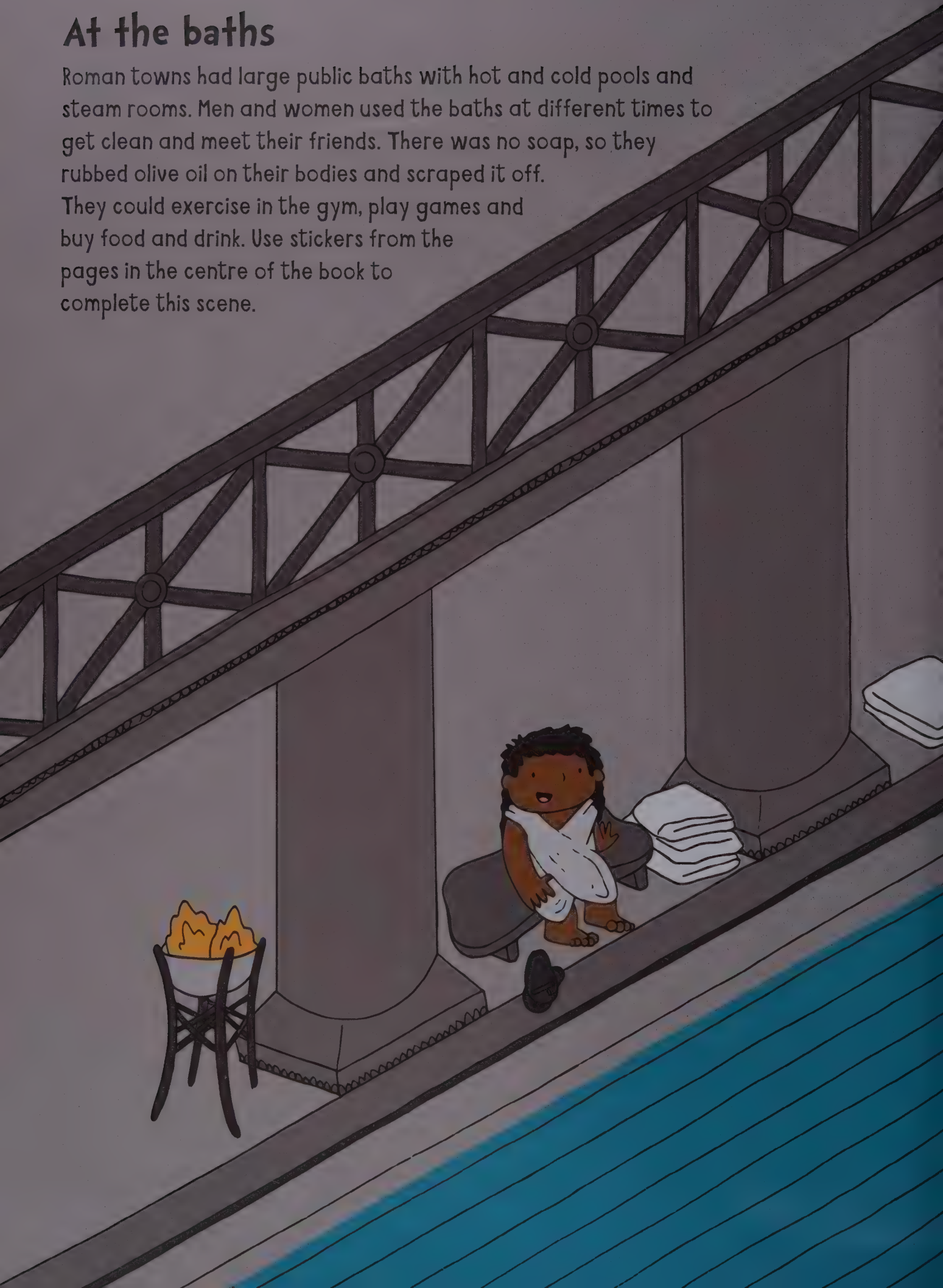
Rich Romans were carried around town in a box called a litter. Can you spot five differences between these two pictures?

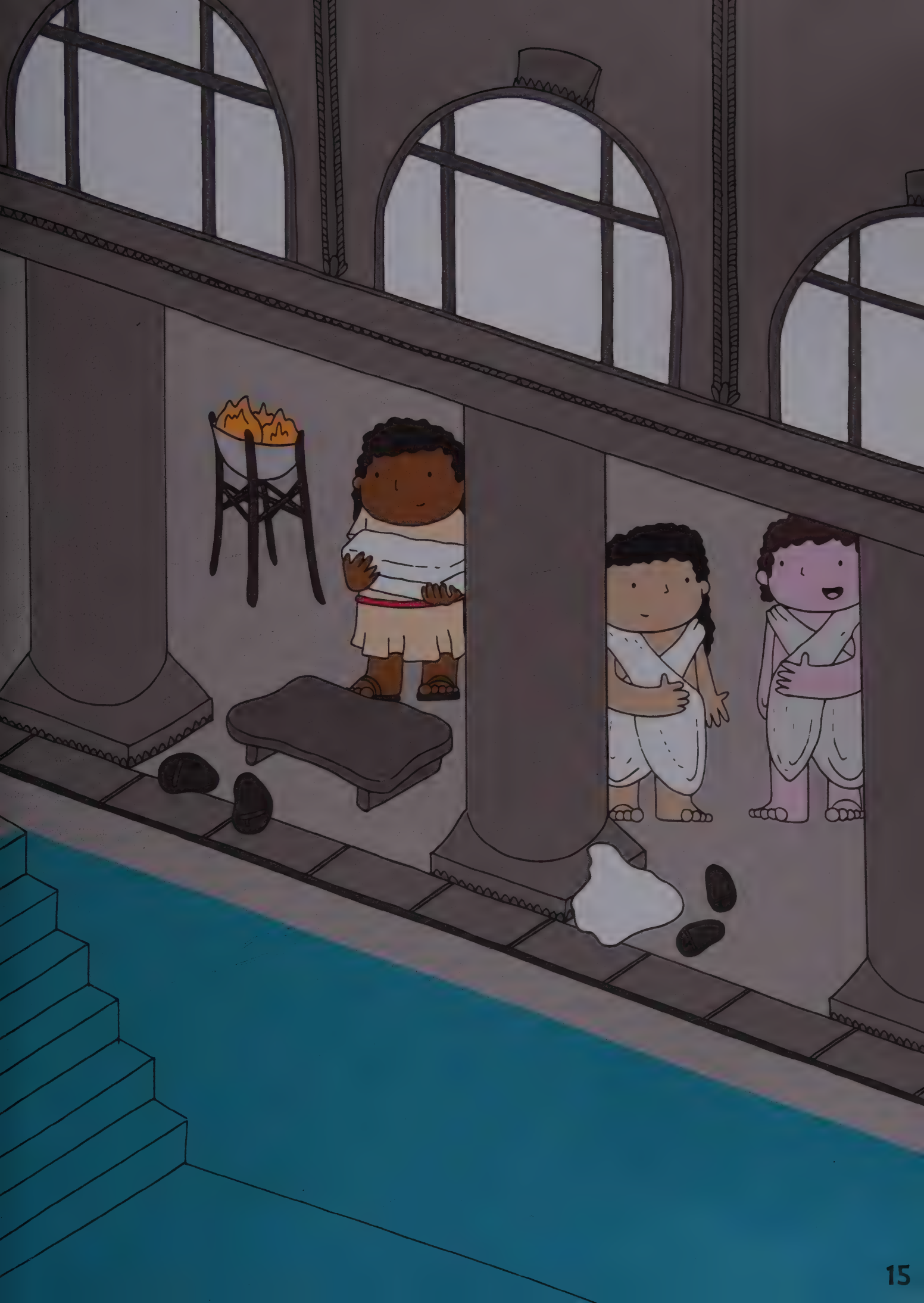


At the baths

Roman towns had large public baths with hot and cold pools and steam rooms. Men and women used the baths at different times to get clean and meet their friends. There was no soap, so they rubbed olive oil on their bodies and scraped it off.

They could exercise in the gym, play games and buy food and drink. Use stickers from the pages in the centre of the book to complete this scene.





Disappearing Diana

Help! Diana, goddess of the hunt and moon, is fading away. Draw around her outlines, then colour in the picture, too.



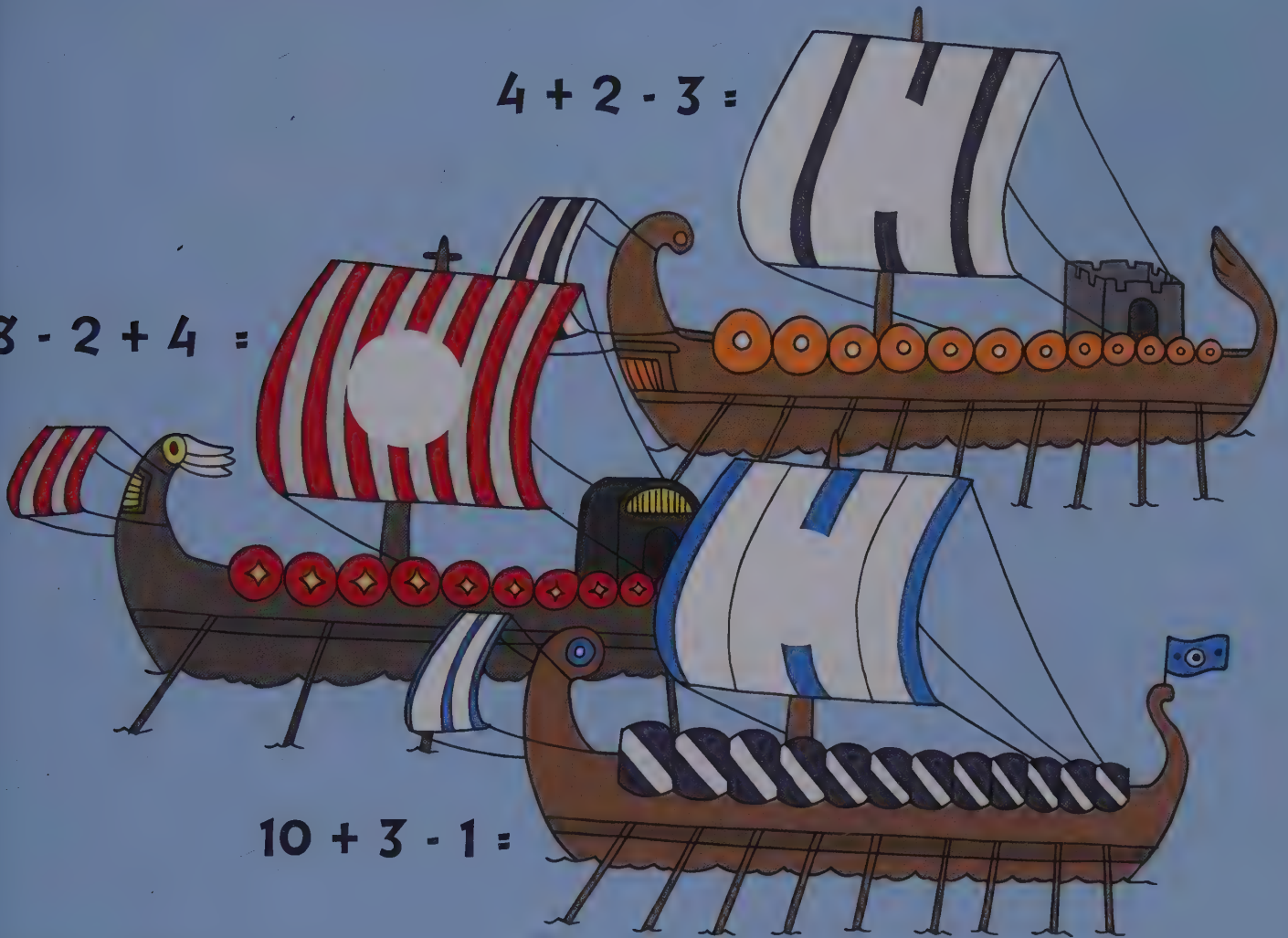
Fast fleet

Do the sums to see which is the fastest warship. Write your answers on the sails.
The highest number is the fastest boat.

$$4 + 2 - 3 =$$

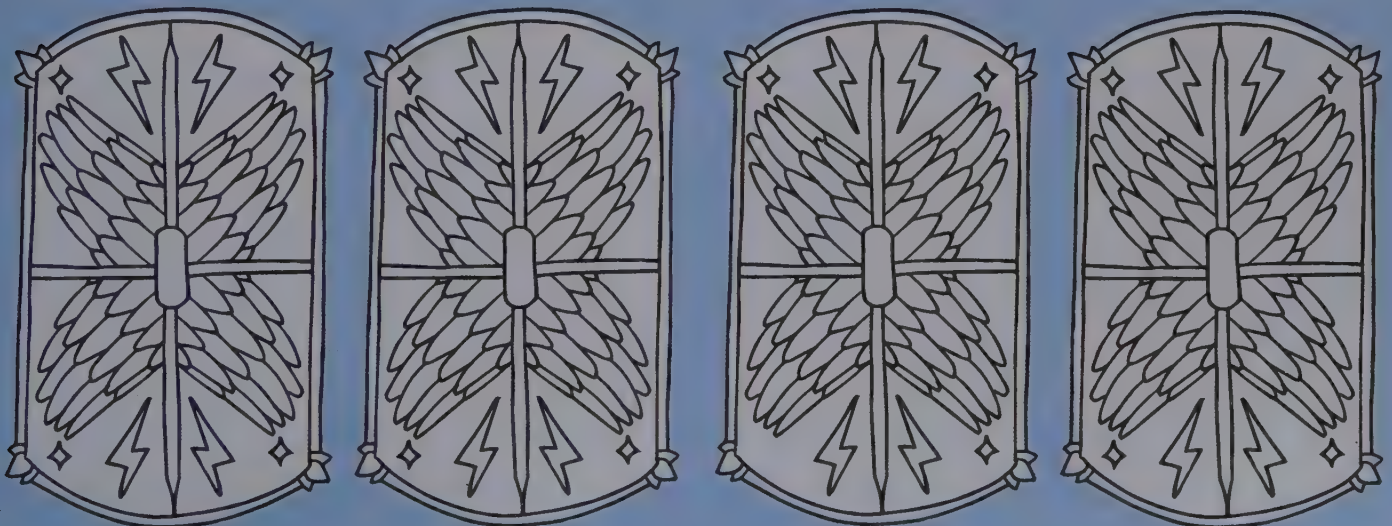
$$8 - 2 + 4 =$$

$$10 + 3 - 1 =$$



Odd shield out

Which one of these shields is the odd one out?
When you've worked that out, colour them all in.



What's for dinner?

Rich Romans ate some strange food as well as things we would eat today. They lay down to eat, and ate mostly with their fingers. Check the list to see what's missing from the picture. Add some stickers if you like, too.

Wild boar
Peacocks
Lobsters
Fish
Meat
Bread
Oysters
Apples
Cheese
Eggs
Snails





Make a laurel wreath

Laurel wreaths were a symbol of victory or honour, and were often worn by emperors. Follow these instructions to look like a Caesar!

Ask a grown-up to help!

You'll need:



1 sheet of green A4 card



2 sheets of green A4 paper



tape measure



sticky tape



scissors

black pen



glue stick



leaf template

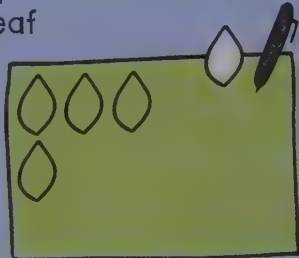
1. Cut 3 x 4cm-wide strips across the width of the card and stick them together to make one long strip of card.



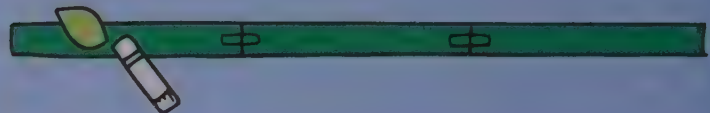
2. Put the card strip around your head and trim to fit, leaving an extra 2cm each side to overlap the two ends, but do not join together yet.



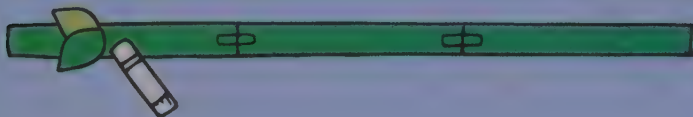
3. Trace over the leaf template and cut it out. Follow the outline of the leaf to draw and cut out about 40 leaf shapes from the paper.



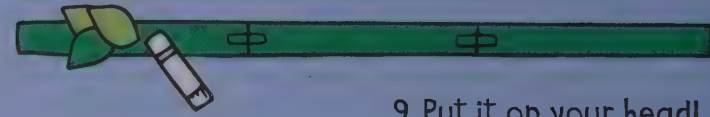
4. Glue one leaf about 2.5cm from one end of the card strip, at an angle with the stem end at the bottom.



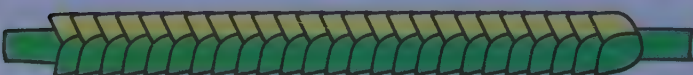
5. Glue a second leaf over the first, pointing downwards.



6. Glue a third leaf over the second, pointing upwards.



7. Continue gluing leaves pointing alternately up and down until you reach the final 2cm of the other end of the strip.



8. Tape the ends of the card strip together.



9. Put it on your head!



Great gods

Find the 12 major gods and goddesses hidden in the wordsearch.

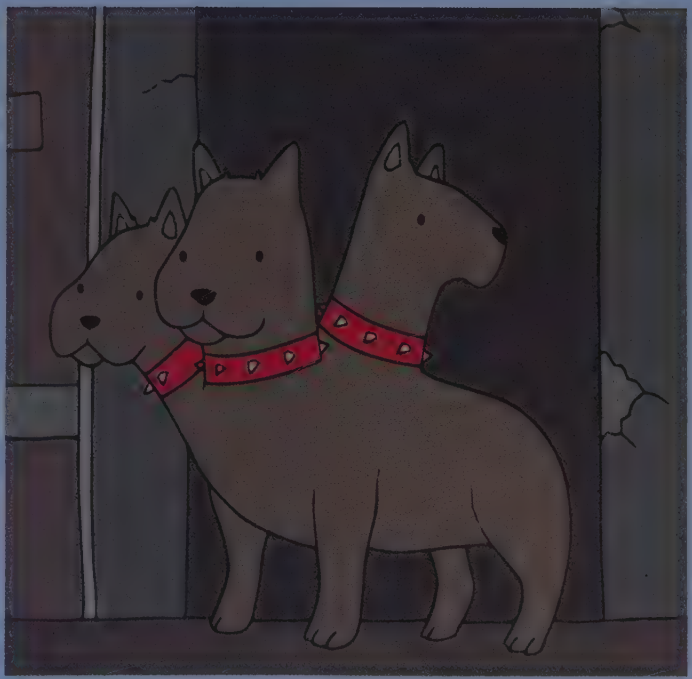
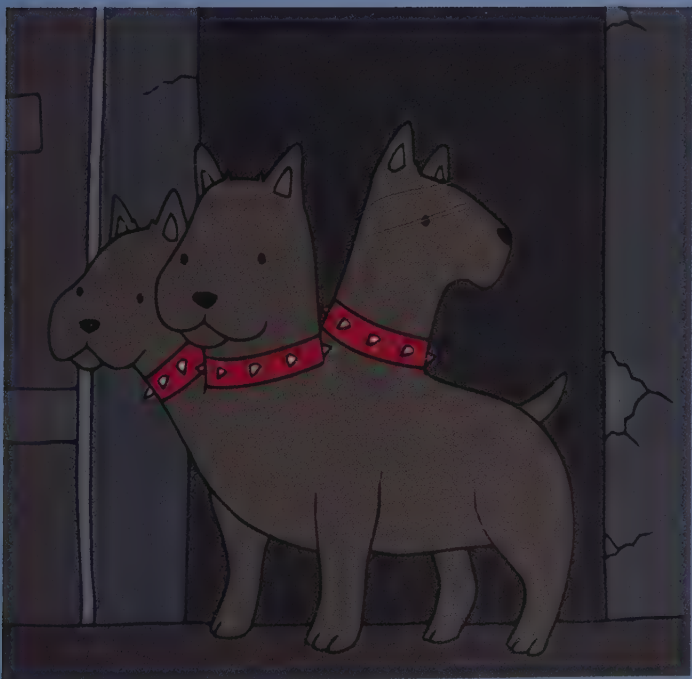
- JUPITER
- JUNO
- NEPTUNE
- MINERVA
- MARS
- VENUS
- APOLLO
- DIANA
- VULCAN
- MERCURY
- CERES
- BACCHUS

A	S	T	Y	O	L	D	R	A	J	U	P	I	T	E	R	S
K	N	E	R	U	V	N	M	B	I	R	S	J	D	U	A	L
C	D	I	A	N	A	S	J	U	O	H	O	U	Q	E	C	V
I	Q	A	S	X	Z	G	F	W	O	A	K	T	V	U	E	F
N	B	L	J	H	P	O	C	B	N	P	E	T	U	A	R	H
O	L	K	U	M	O	M	B	U	E	K	J	D	L	J	U	A
R	B	J	N	M	L	L	R	E	P	W	R	F	C	D	S	R
Y	A	P	O	L	L	O	S	I	T	T	V	N	A	V	M	Y
N	C	U	C	Q	T	J	M	W	U	E	O	K	N	H	N	D
B	C	G	M	I	N	D	E	U	N	O	L	V	X	K	Z	K
V	H	A	G	N	M	M	I	N	E	R	V	A	S	Z	D	V
A	U	Z	D	C	L	Y	J	S	D	M	D	Q	A	W	U	E
S	S	X	L	O	I	T	E	B	N	H	C	V	S	P	M	N
T	M	A	R	S	O	H	L	J	K	L	Z	Q	P	J	M	U
A	P	L	E	R	E	C	M	E	R	C	U	R	Y	A	G	S
S	O	P	U	H	L	B	W	J	G	B	H	T	O	E	B	L



Doggie differences

In Roman mythology, Cerberus was a three-headed dog that guarded the entrance to the Underworld (the place where the Romans thought your spirit went after you died). Can you spot five differences between these two pictures?



Roman religion

The Romans worshipped many gods and goddesses, and each had their own temple. Priests wore white and killed animals on special days to please the gods. How many of the following can you see in the Temple of Juno? Add some stickers if you like.

Geese

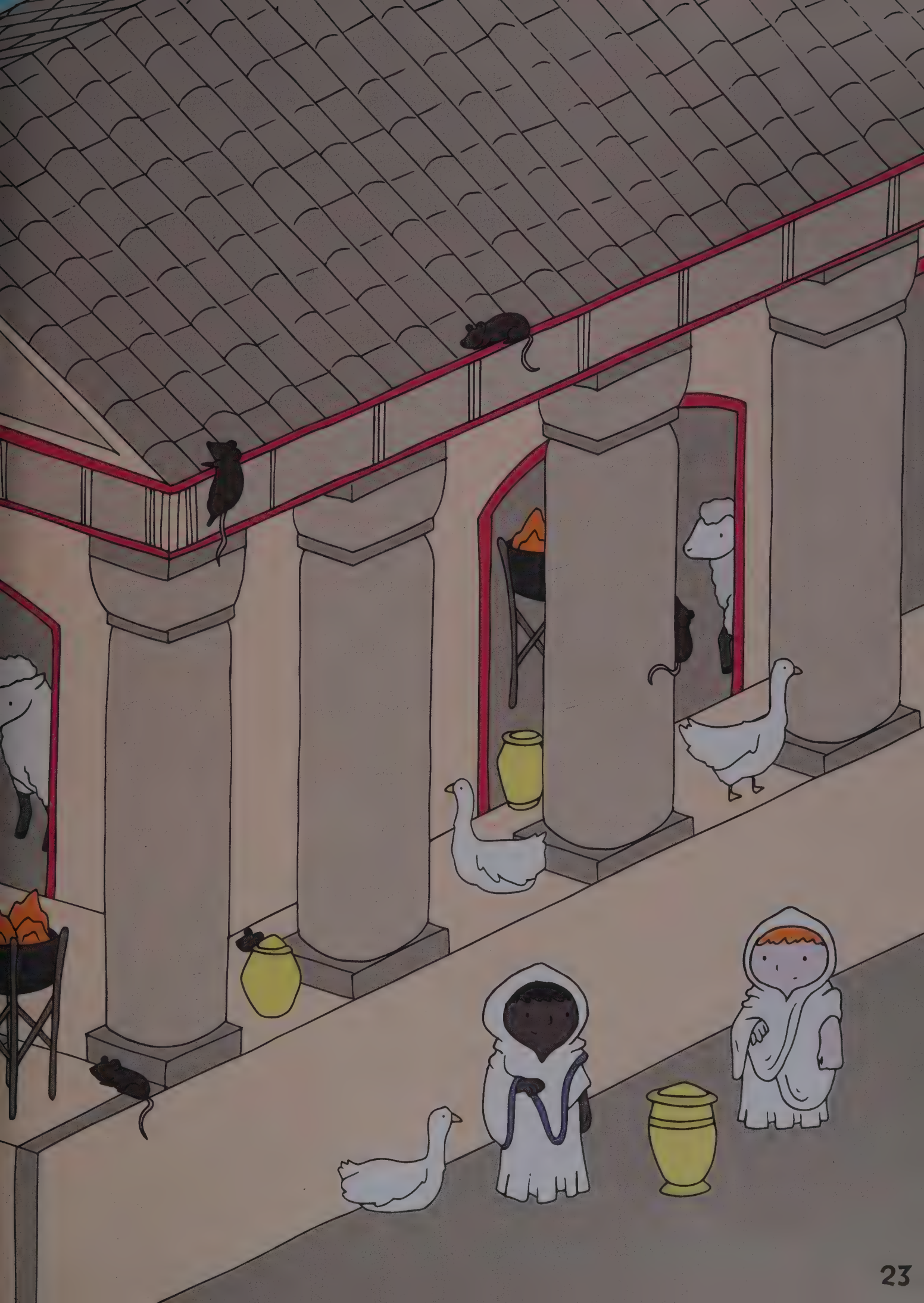
Priests

Sheep

Urns

Rats



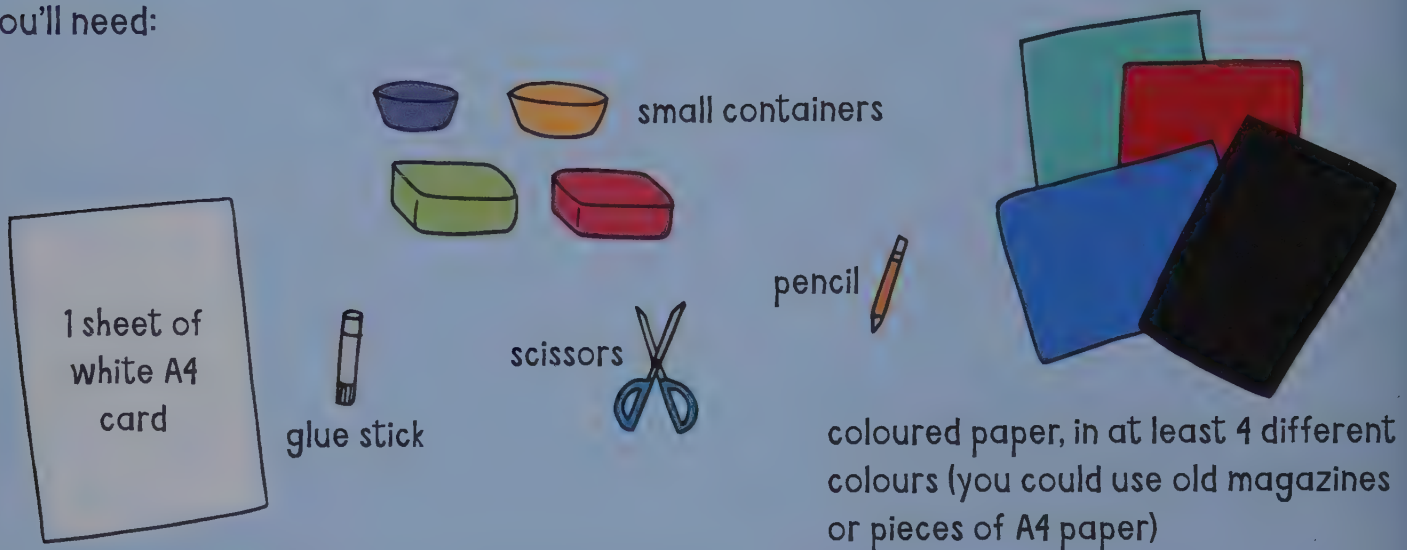


Make a mosaic

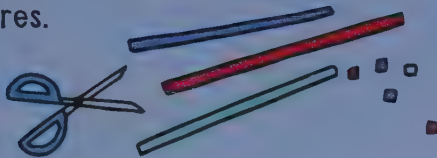
Ask a grown-up to help!

The Romans decorated their homes with pictures and patterns called mosaics. These were made from small pieces of stone or pottery. Make your own mosaic by following the instructions below.

You'll need:



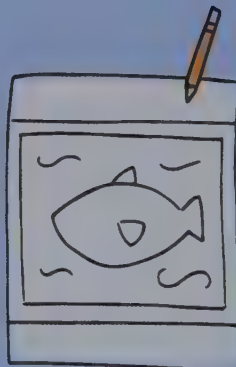
1. Cut the coloured paper into strips about 1cm wide and then into squares.



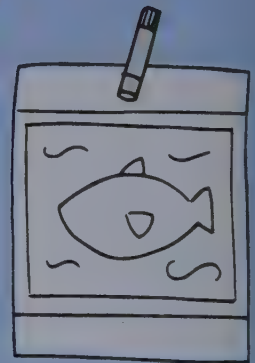
2. Organize the paper squares into different containers for each colour.



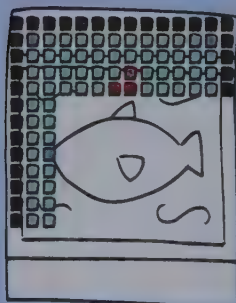
3. Copy the design of a fish (see opposite) onto the white card, or draw your own design.



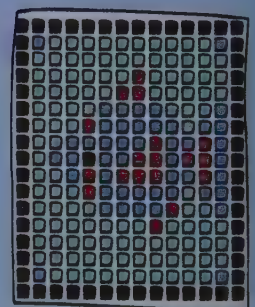
4. Cover a small section with glue.

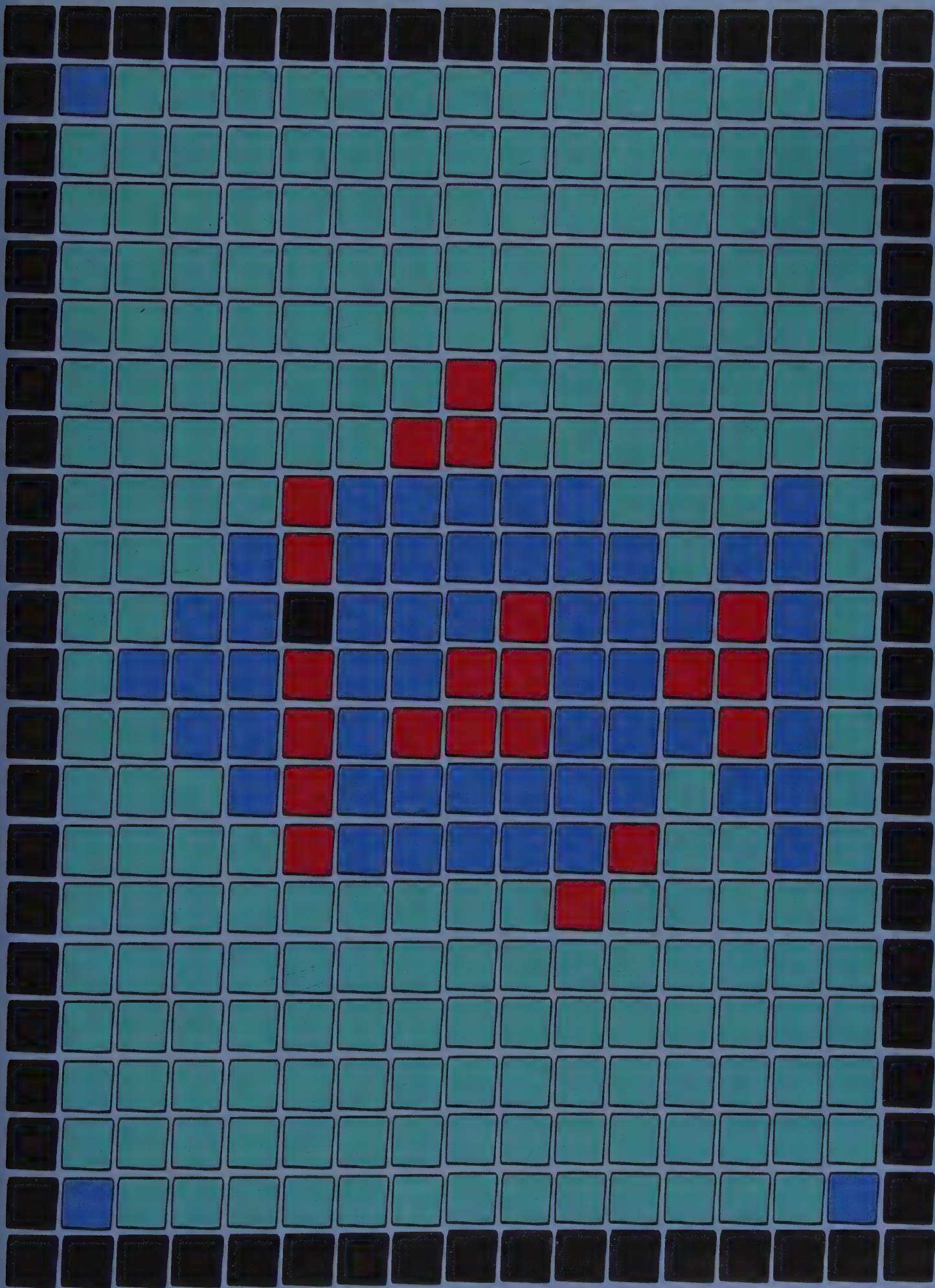


5. Start filling in the design with the coloured pieces of paper, leaving small gaps in between each one.



6. Continue filling in more sections with coloured squares. Don't forget to fill in the background and the border around the design.





Election victory

Which of these citizens is going to win the election? Do the sums to find out who has the most votes. If you were a slave or a woman, you couldn't vote or be voted for!



$$4 + 6 - 2 =$$



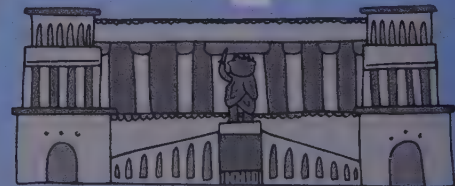
$$9 + 2 - 1 =$$



$$5 - 3 + 4 =$$

Off to the Senate

Help Julius Caesar get to the Senate so he can make a speech. Make sure he doesn't meet any trouble on the way!



Up for auction

Slaves were bought and sold throughout the Roman Empire. Which of these slaves is going to be bought at the slave market? He's wearing a green tunic and brown leggings, and has short blond hair and a beard.



Slaving away

Unscramble the words to find out some of the different jobs that slaves did in Ancient Rome.

OKOC

TROIGLAAD

SHERERSDIAR

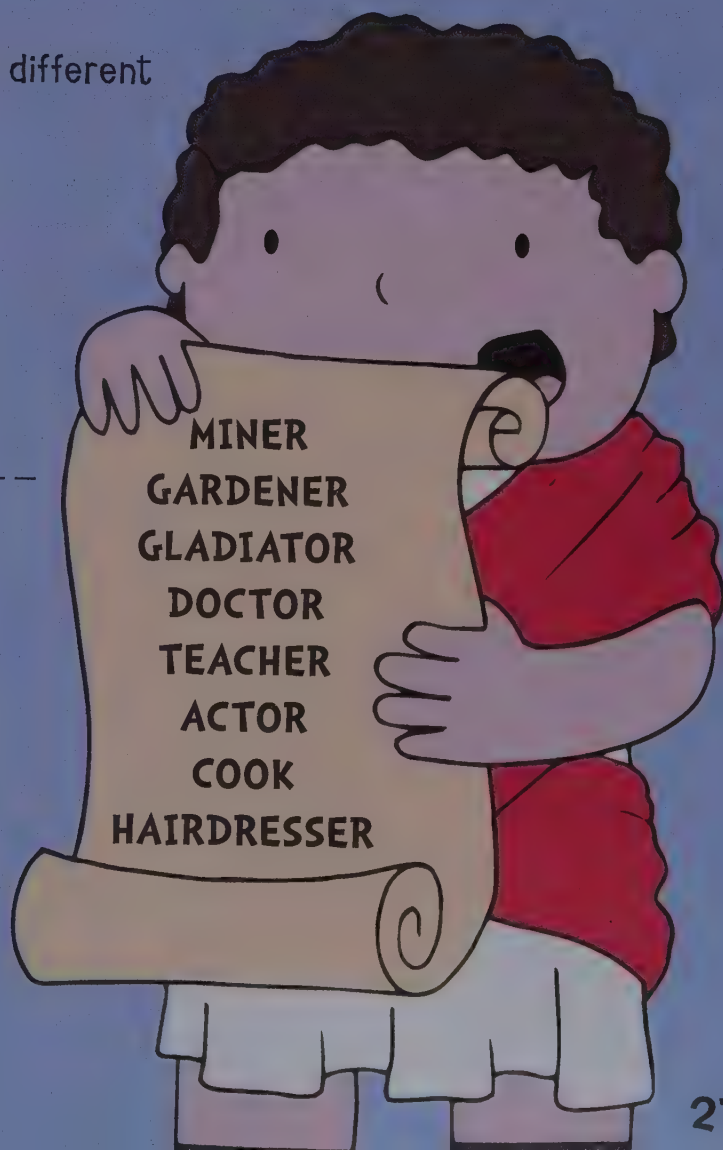
CHEERAT

OTCRA

ORCTOD

RIMEN

RENEDARG



Fighting fit

Legionaries were the very best Roman soldiers. Can you use these descriptions to number the parts of this legionary's outfit?

1 Sandals

Soldiers wore leather sandals and marched up to 50km a day.

2 Belt and tunic

A leather belt held a dagger and sword, and had dangling straps at the front for extra protection. It was worn over a knee-length red tunic.

3 Helmet

This head protection had cheek pieces and a neckguard to protect from sword blows.

4 Body armour

Made from overlapping iron strips, this enabled him to move around freely.

5 Weapons

A legionary carried two javelins, a short sword and a dagger.

6 Scarf

This protected the neck from chafing caused by contact with the armour.

7 Satchel

This leather bag was used to store rations in (usually salt and porridge).

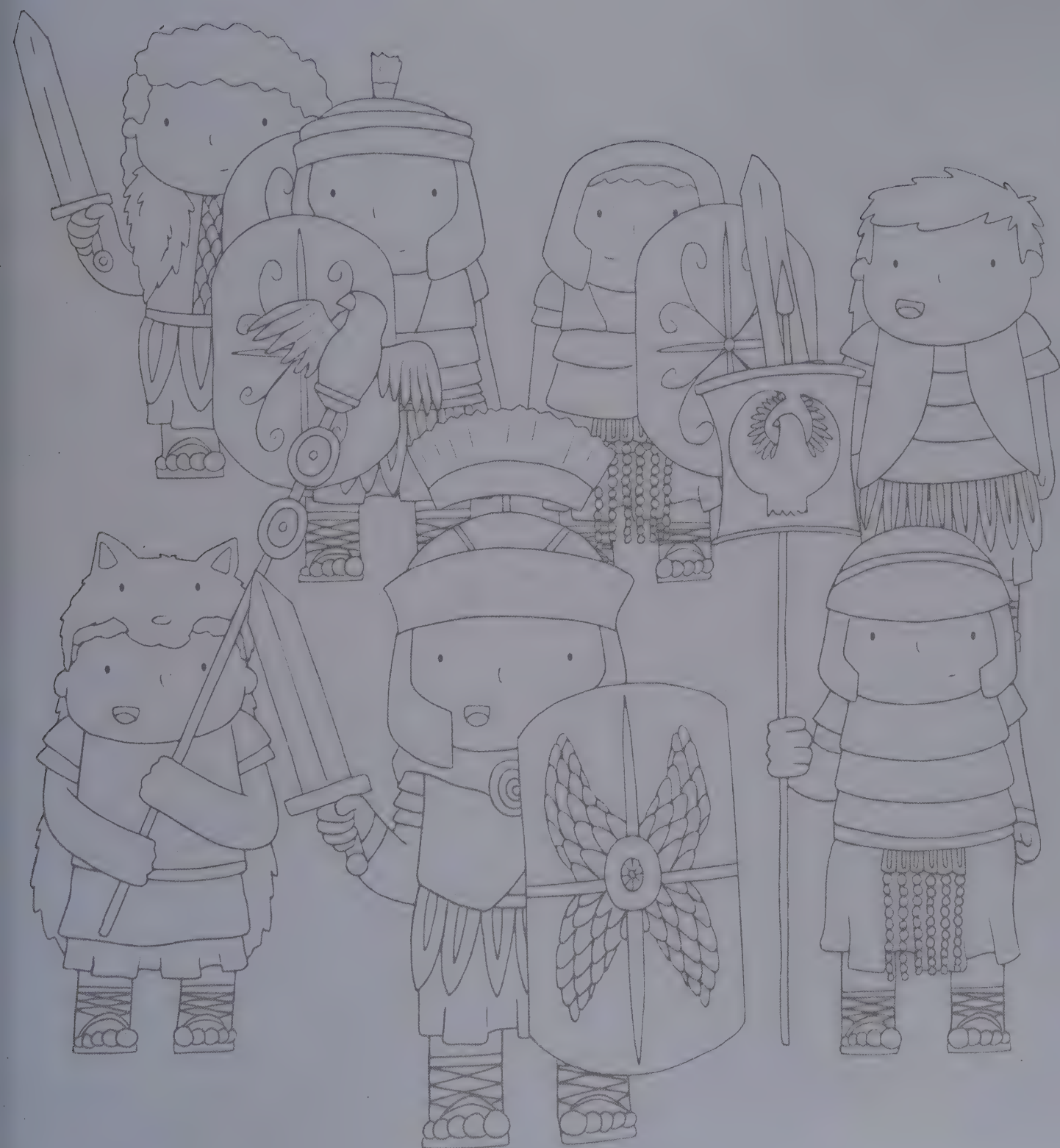
8 Shield

A painted shield made of wood, leather and metal protected the body.



Disappearing standards

Soldiers were organized into large groups called legions and smaller groups called centuries. A standard was a long pole with badges or flags that represented the legion or century. These standards and soldiers are vanishing in the mist! Go over the outlines and then colour them in to make them reappear.



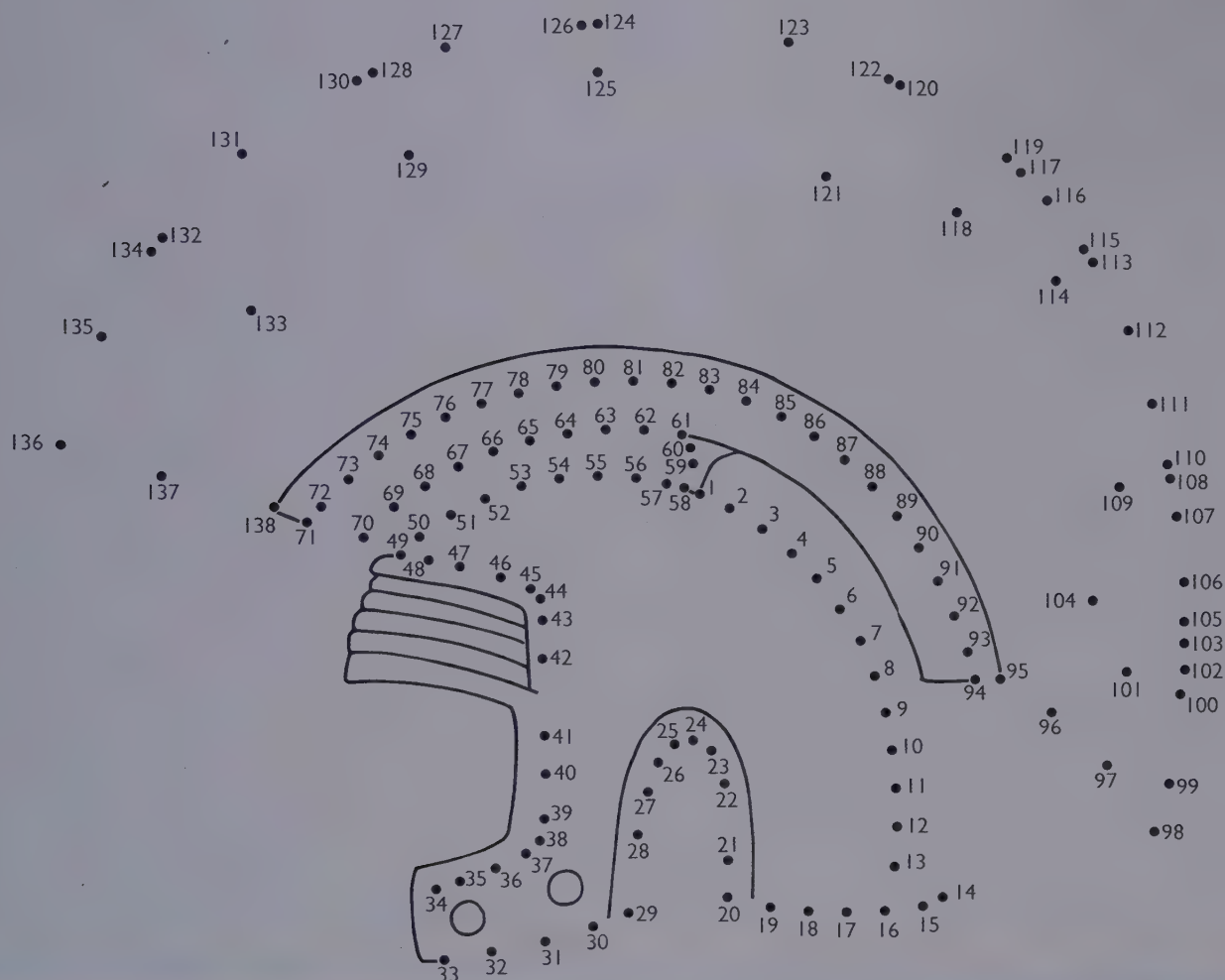
On the road

The Romans were famous for building straight roads. Follow the Roman roads to help the Ninth Legion travel from Exeter back to their barracks at Hadrian's Wall.



Dotty centurion's helmet

A centurion was an officer in charge of a century. He had a crest on his helmet so that his men could follow him when fighting. Complete this dot to dot to reveal the centurion's helmet and then colour it in.



Silly soldiers

Who refereed the tennis match between Claudius and Vespasian?
A Roman umpire.

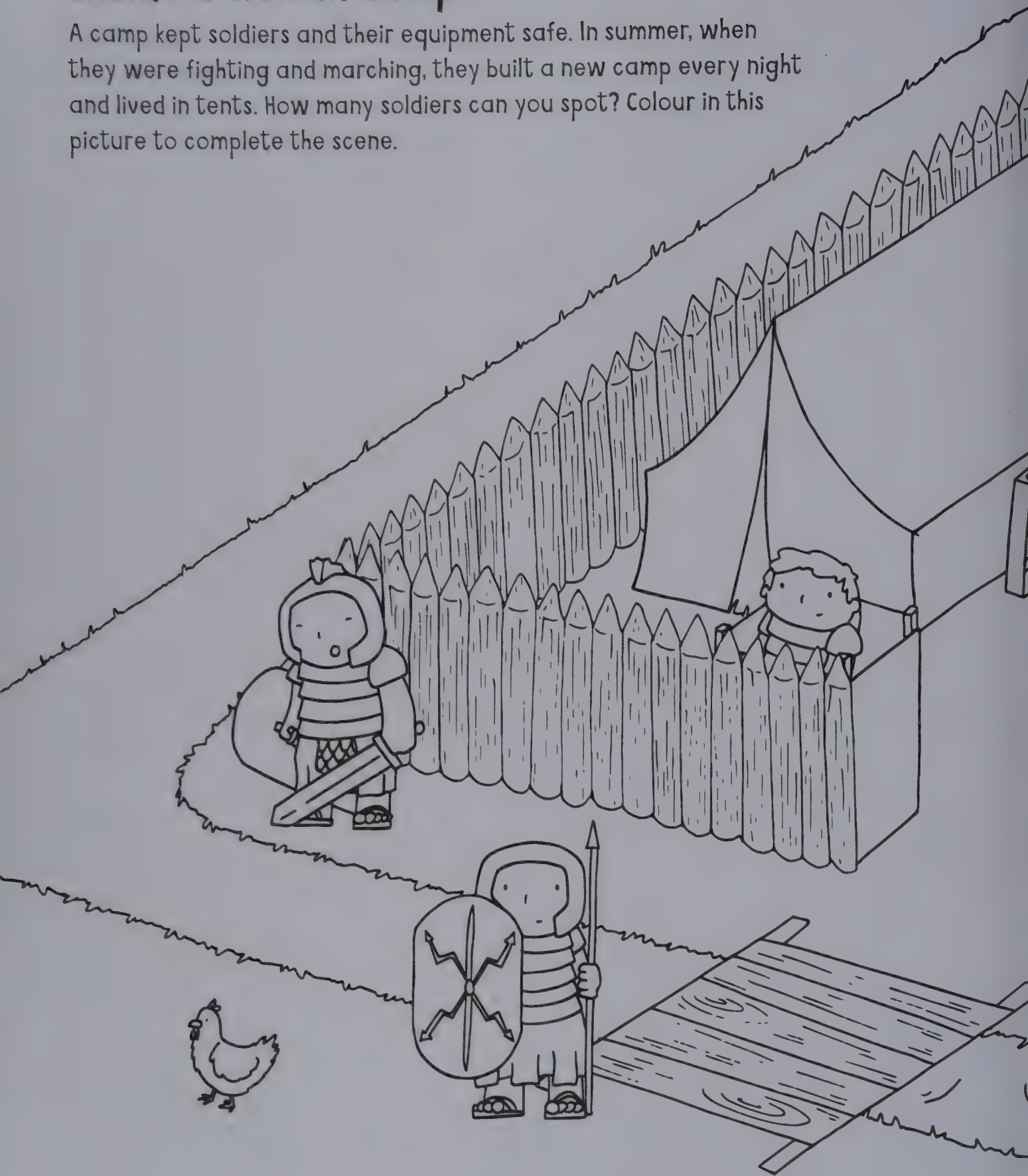
Why did the Romans build straight roads?
So their soldiers didn't go round the bend.

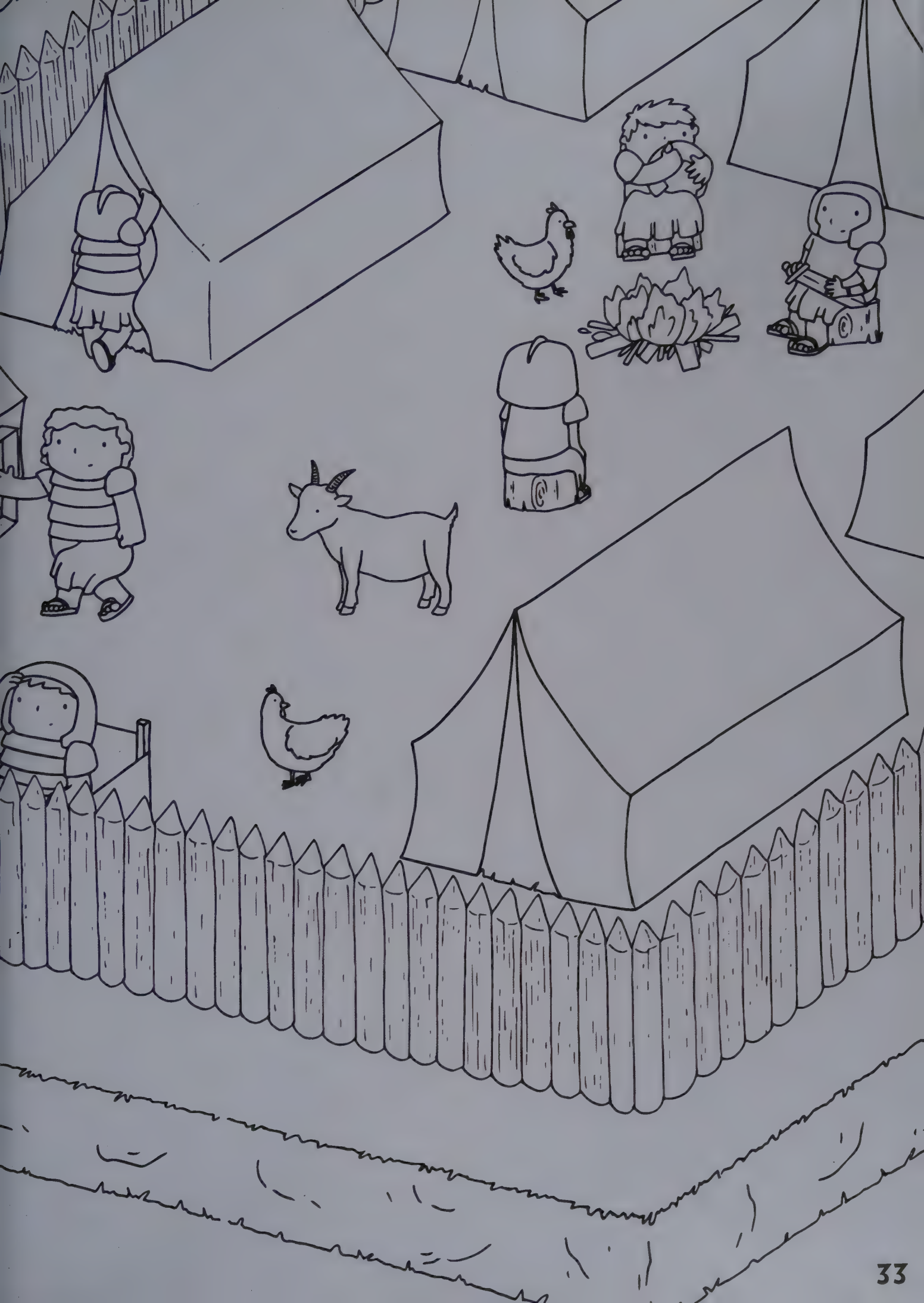
Where would you find Hadrian's Wall?
Around his garden.



Inside a Roman camp

A camp kept soldiers and their equipment safe. In summer, when they were fighting and marching, they built a new camp every night and lived in tents. How many soldiers can you spot? Colour in this picture to complete the scene.





Battle scene counting

The Romans are off to fight the Celts. How many of the following can you see in the picture?

Javelins

Swords

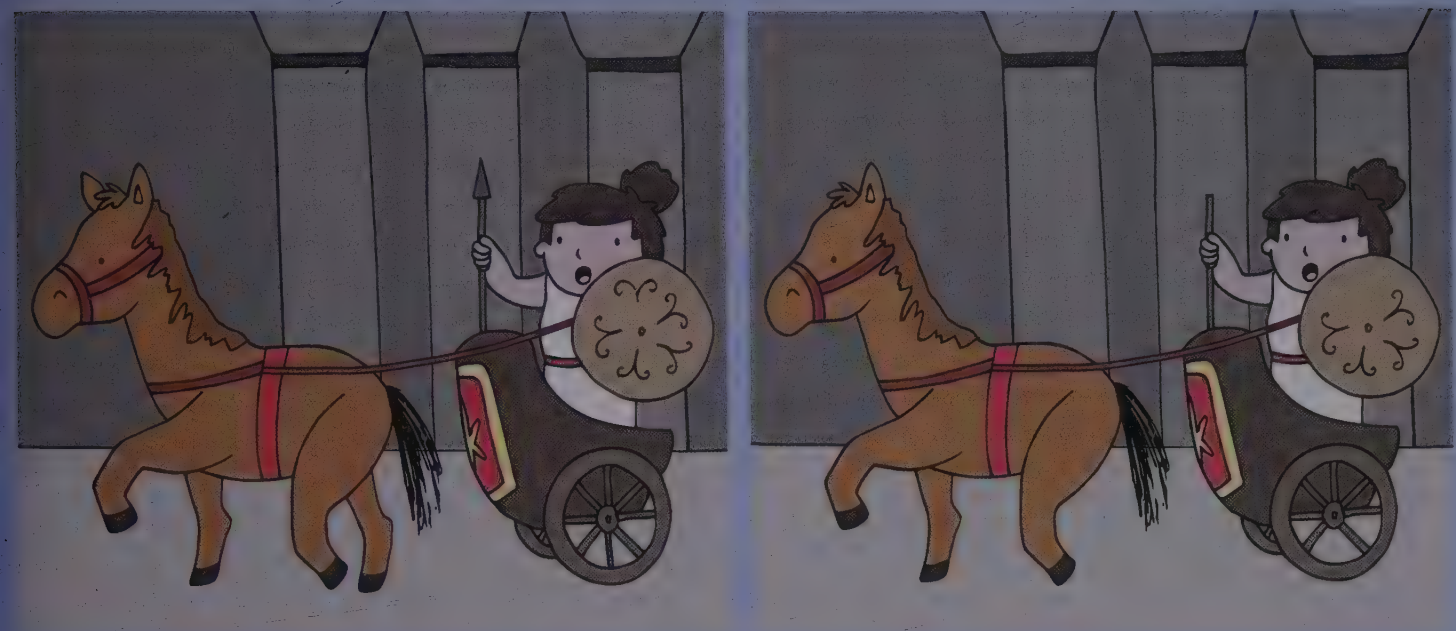
Shields

Daggers



Battling Britons

The Romans had lots of enemies, including the English warrior queen Boudicca. Can you find the five differences between these two pictures?



Express delivery

Do the sums to find out who is the fastest messenger of the gods.



$$3 + 5 - 1 =$$

$$6 + 2 + 1 =$$

$$9 - 2 + 4 =$$

Fun and games

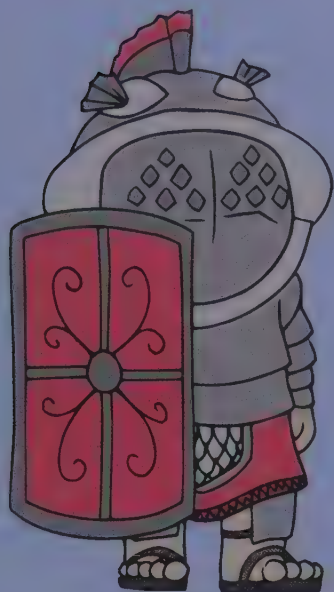
The Romans loved to watch people fight to the death in large, open-air venues called amphitheatres. The most famous amphitheatre is the Colosseum in Rome. Use stickers from the centre of the book to complete this picture.





Which weapon?

People who fought in the amphitheatre were called gladiators. Can you match these gladiators to their weapons? Follow the tangled lines.



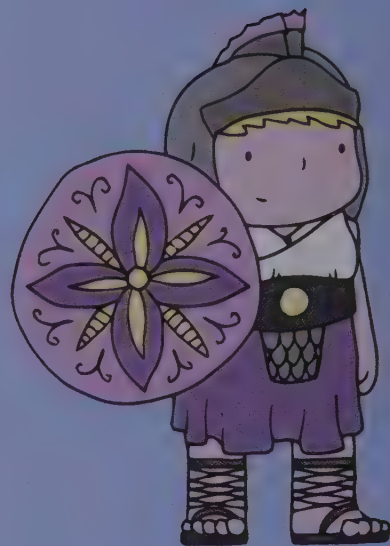
MURMILLO

This armoured fighter wore a fish-shaped helmet.



RETIARIUS

This fighter wore very little armour and used a net.



GLADIATRIX

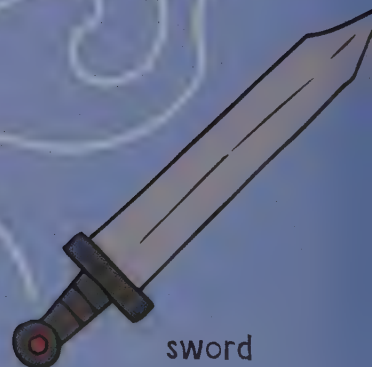
Women sometimes fought in the arena. It was a nasty job!



trident



bow and arrow



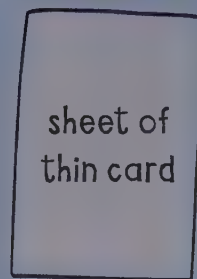
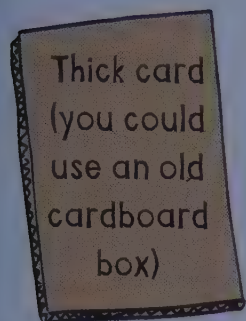
sword

Make gladiator weapons

Here's how to make a round gladiator shield and sword. Make a set for yourself and a friend, and stage your own gladiatorial combat!

Ask a grown-up to help!

You'll need:



aluminium foil



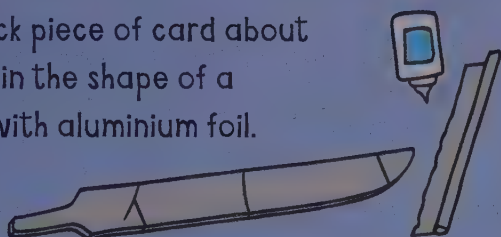
coloured duct tape or sticky tape

ruler



TO MAKE THE SWORD

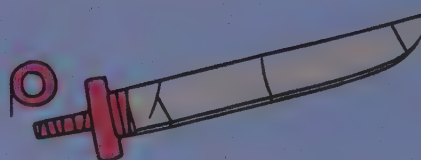
1. Cut out a thick piece of card about 50 x 4cm wide in the shape of a sword. Cover with aluminium foil.



2. Cut out a thin piece of card about 15 x 10cm to make a handguard. Cut a slit in the middle of the card, a little wider than the sword blade.

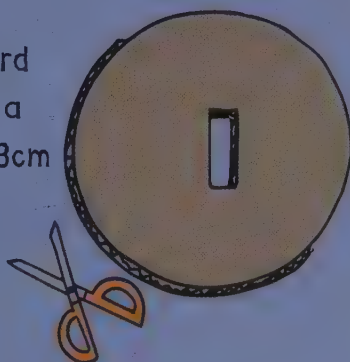


3. Slide the piece of card down onto the sword until it is a few centimetres from the bottom of the sword. Wrap coloured duct tape above and below the handguard to keep it in place.

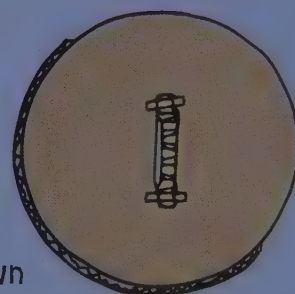


TO MAKE THE SHIELD

1. Cut out a circle of thick card about 35cm in diameter. Cut a rectangular slot about 14 x 3cm in the middle of it.



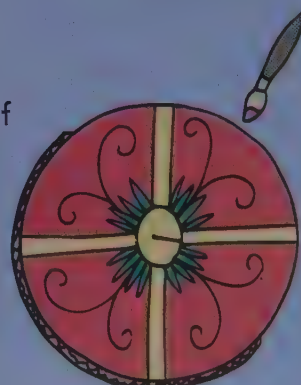
2. Cut a strip of thin card about 20 x 2.5cm. Cover the card in duct tape then push it through the slot to make a handle, taping down the ends on the other side.



3. Cut out a circle of thin card about 15cm in diameter. Cut out a triangle shape and roll the remainder of the card circle into a cone. Glue it together, then stick the cone to the centre of the shield to make a boss (this helps to deflect sword blows).

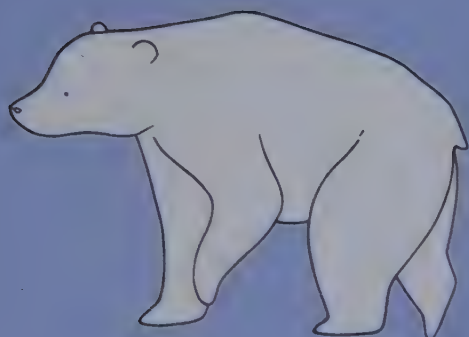
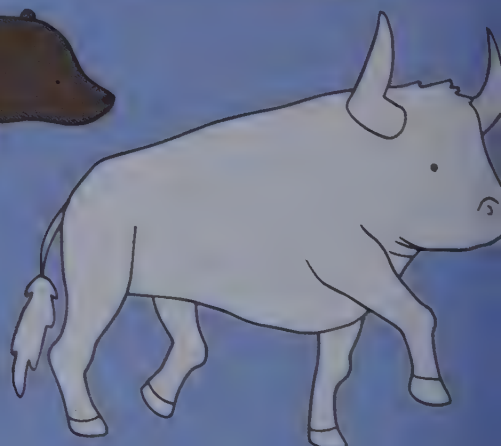
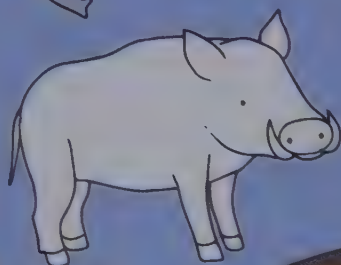
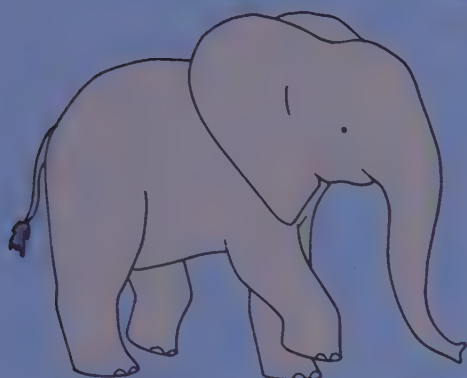
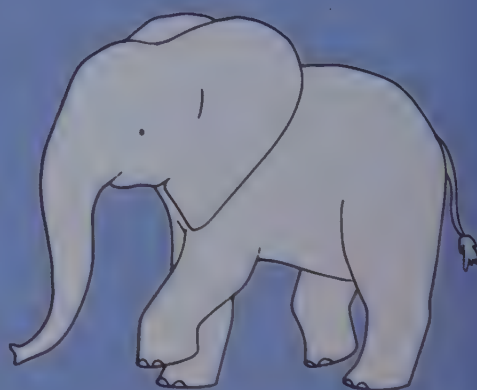
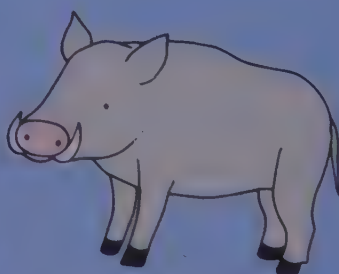


4. Paint the front of the shield and get ready for action!



Animals in the arena

Wild beast hunts were held in the arena, and sometimes the emperor joined in!
Find the pairs of animals and colour them in to match.



Keeping it fresh

An amphora was a large pottery storage jar with handles.
Which one of these holds the most wine? Do the sums to find out.



$II + IV - I =$

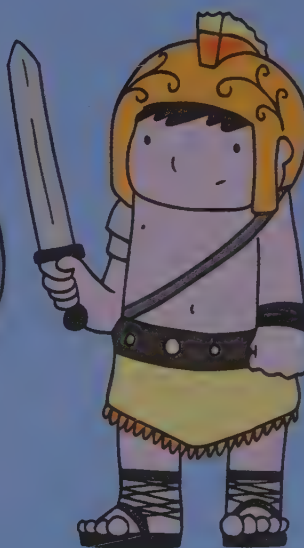
$V + III + I =$

$IX - I + VI =$



Fight for freedom

A gladiator who won several fights was allowed to retire.
Which one of these will receive the wooden sword and their
freedom from the emperor? He has brown hair, is wearing
a helmet and is carrying a round shield.



Cursed luck

In Roman times there was no police force, so the victims of crimes wrote 'curse tablets' (defixios) asking the gods for their help instead. Curse tablets were messages scratched on scraps of lead. Choose from the words in the list to complete this one.

To the god _____

Two of my _____ have been stolen. I ask
that the _____ lose the power of _____
and make a _____ like a sheep for the
rest of his life.

Thank you very much!

Marcus Publius Antoninus

SPEECH

NOISE

NEPTUNE

THIEF

SHEEP



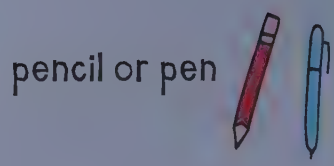
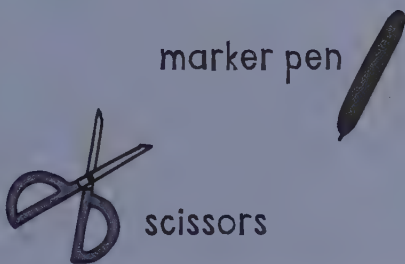
Make a Roman bracelet

Ask a grown-up to help!

Jewellery was very important to women because it was their own property and they could do what they wanted with it. Solid-gold snake bracelets were popular items, worn around the wrist or the upper arm. Follow the instructions below to make one.

You'll need:

small cardboard tube, such as an empty toilet roll



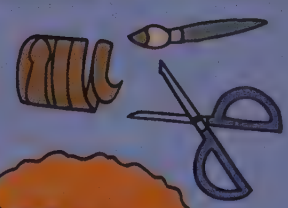
1. Draw a snake onto the cardboard tube so that it coils around the length.



3. Add features using the marker pen.



2. Paint it gold. Leave to dry then cut it out.



4. Wear it!



Roman jokes

How did the Romans cut their hair?
With a pair of Caesars.

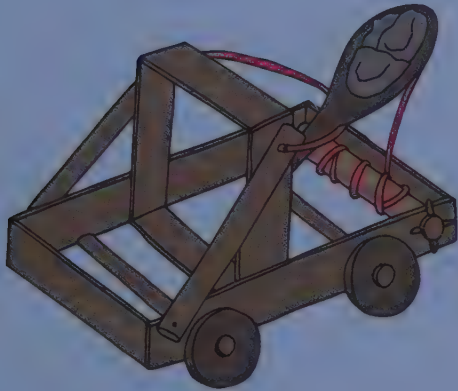
Which famous Roman suffered from hayfever?
Julius Sneezer.

Where did Caesar keep his armies?
Up his sleevies.

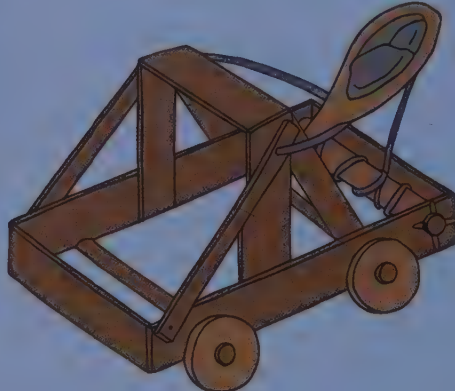


Catapult maths

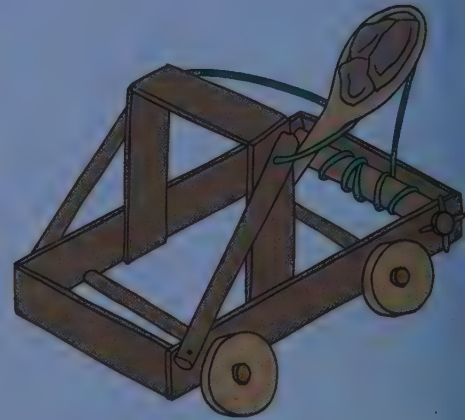
When the Roman army invaded a country, it attacked with special weapons. Roman catapults used heavy rocks to smash through walls and fortifications. Which one of these can fire the rocks the furthest? Do the sums to find out.



$$12 - 5 + 3 =$$



$$3 + 6 + 2 =$$



$$8 - 4 + 8 =$$

Divine differences

Minerva was the Roman goddess of wisdom and warfare.

Can you spot five differences between these two pictures of her?



Find the lost Roman standards

Each legion carried a silver or bronze eagle standard (aquila) as a symbol of its power. If the aquila was captured by the enemy, it was a terrible disgrace and the legion broke up. Can you find the five lost aquilas in the forest?



Marching in the streets

The triumph was a great parade held to celebrate a major military victory. It ended with a sacrifice to the god Jupiter and a big party. Choose stickers from the pages in the middle of this book to complete the scene.





Kill or cure

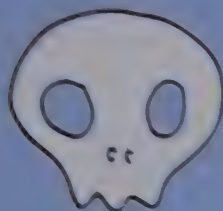
The Romans had lots of remedies for illnesses but some were a bit silly or horrid!
Match the number to the Roman numeral (see page 10) to find the cure for each illness.

ILLNESS

- V Cut or wound
- VIII Epilepsy
- X Toothache
- IX Sneezing
- VII Feeling sick
- III Fever
- I Spotty skin
- VI Headache
- IV Common cold
- II Upset tummy

CURE

- 1 Slab of crocodile meat
- 2 Raw egg yolks
- 3 Cucumber
- 4 Hot pepper
- 5 Wool, dipped in wine
- 6 Laurel wreath
- 7 Drink lots of wine
- 8 Dried camel's brain
- 9 Kiss the nose of a mule
- 10 Mouthwash of vinegar and boiled frogs







735BCE

River

Mars

fight

brothers

wolf

city

babies



Neptune

Vesta

Mars

Jupiter

Venus

Juno



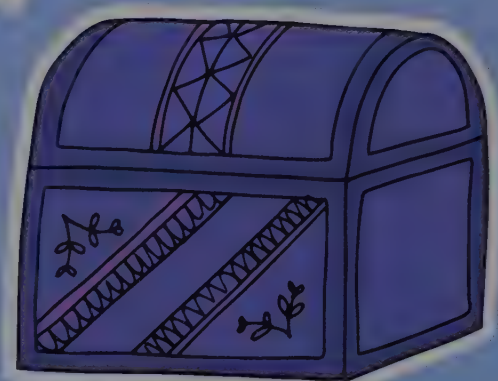
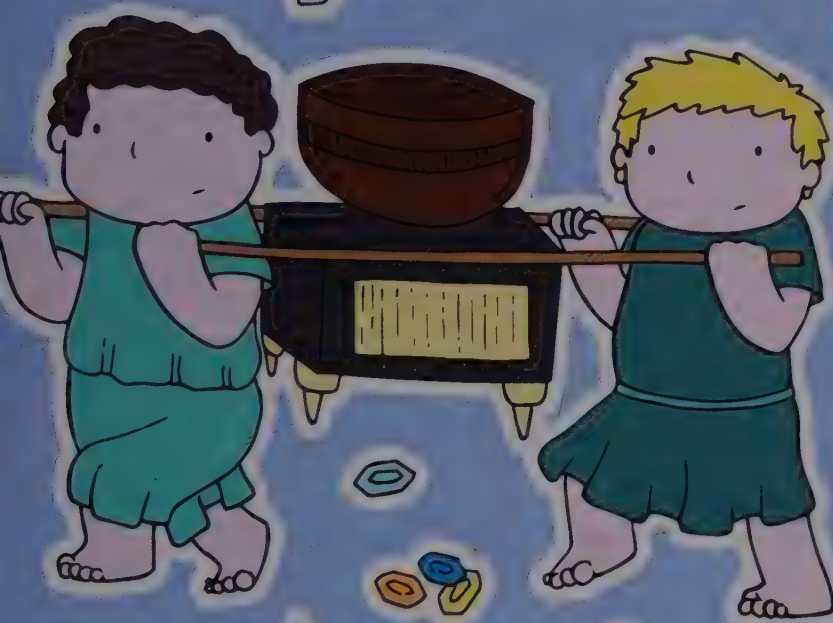


worried

angry

sad

happy



Secret messages

When Julius Caesar was trying to take over the world, he wrote to his generals in code. This meant his enemies didn't know what he was planning! Using the alphabet code, can you work out this message? Write the letters underneath. Some of the letters have been done for you.

A=D B=E C=F D=G E=H F=I G=J H=K I=L J=M
K=N L=O M=P N=Q O=R P=S Q=T R=U S=V
T=W U=X V=Y W=Z X=A Y=B Z=C

**To: Quintus Rufius Maximus, Commander, XI Legion,
Somewhere in France**

Greetings, Quintus

D w w d f n w r p r u u r z d w g d z q!
A t _ _ c _ _ o _ _ r _ _ w _ t _ _ _ n!

Good luck,
Julius Caesar

Then can you complete the message sent back to him, putting some of the words in code? Scribble out the words in grey when you've finished.

Hail, Caesar!

Great news! Only twenty of our men are dead.

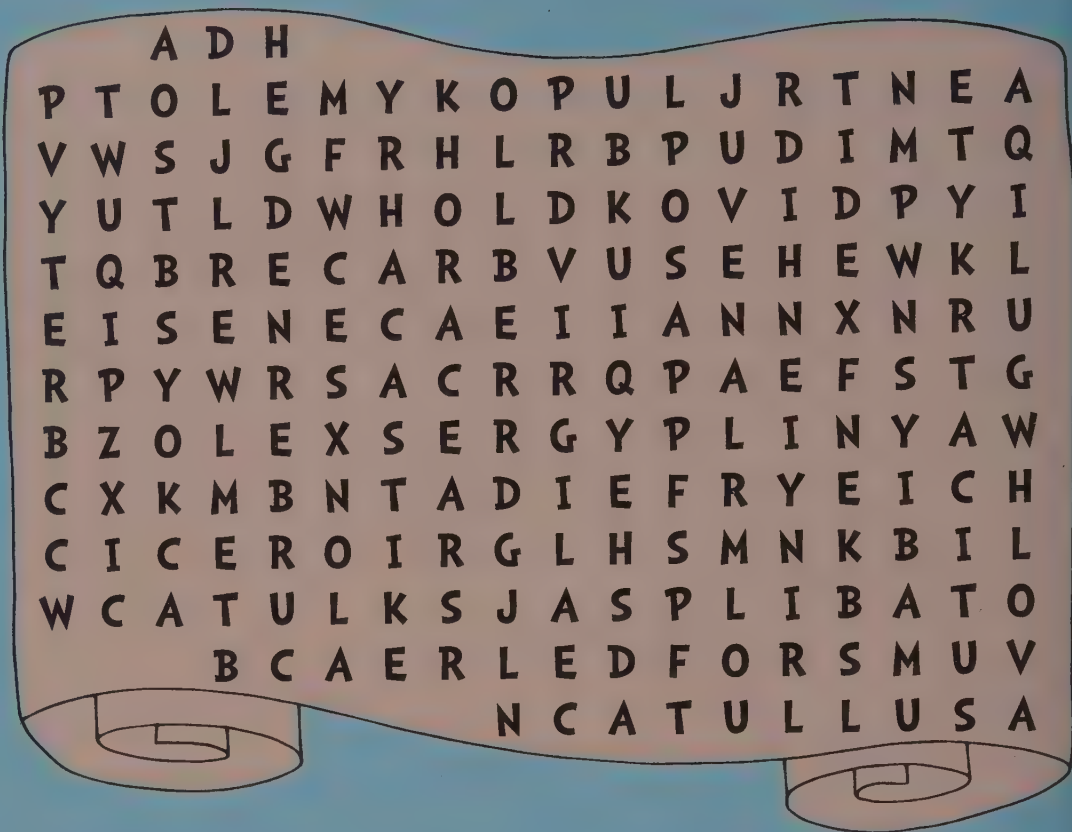
Uptohistrix has fled to _____. I am following.
Paris

Best wishes, Quintus

Reflective Romans

There were many famous Roman poets, thinkers and historians. See if you can find the following in the wordsearch.

VIRGIL
SENECA
OVID
HORACE
PTOLEMY
JUVENAL
CICERO
PLINY
CATULLUS
TACITUS



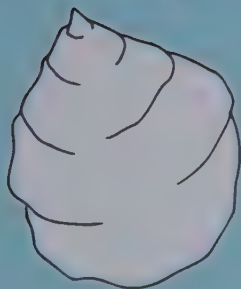
The colour of power

The Romans boiled up sea snails to make a purple dye. It was very expensive, and only rich people could afford it. Can you guess how many snails were needed to dye the edge of one toga? Circle the number you think is right. Then draw lines to match the pairs of snails and colour them in.



10

100

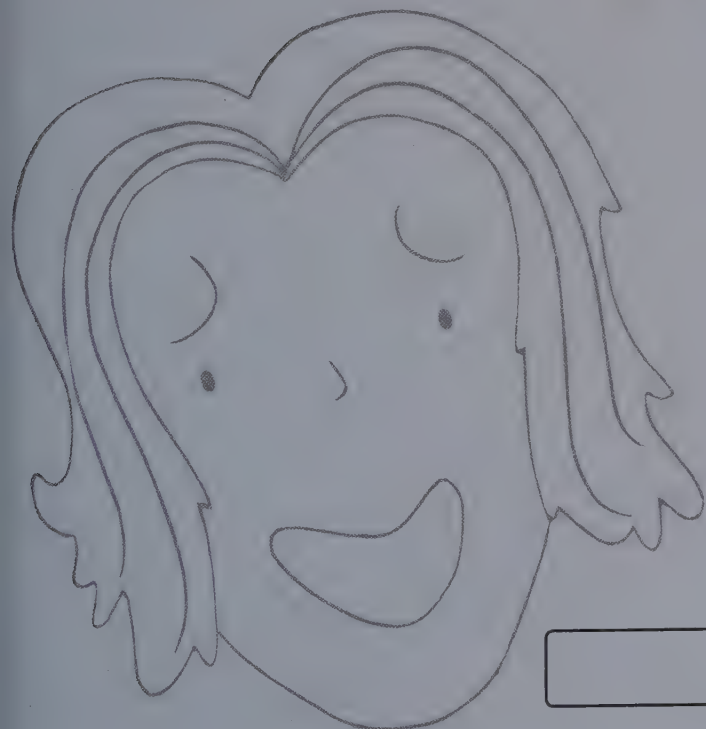
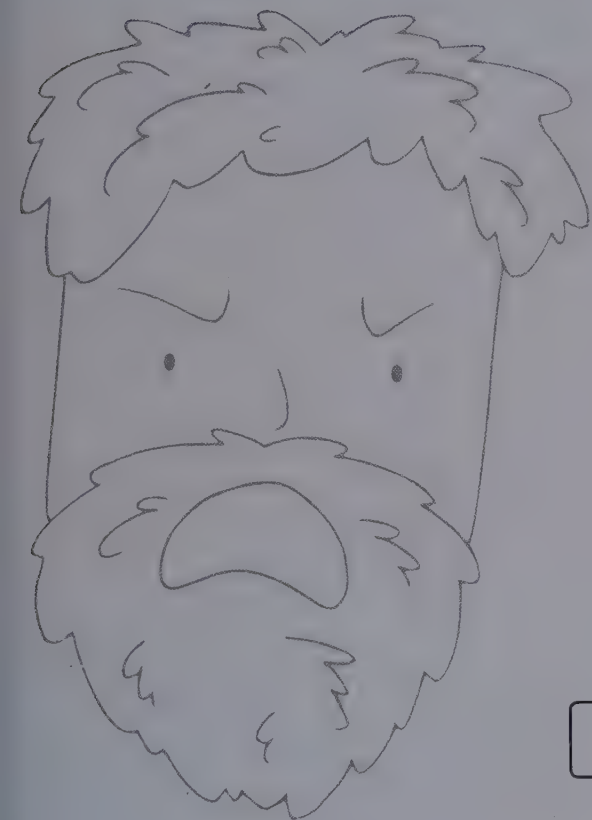


1,000

10,000

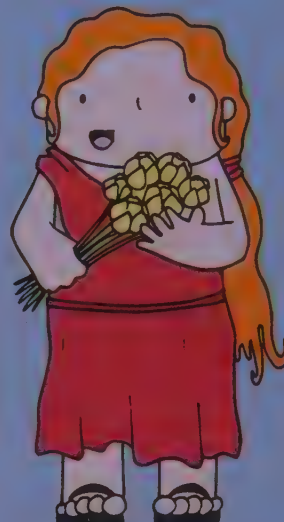
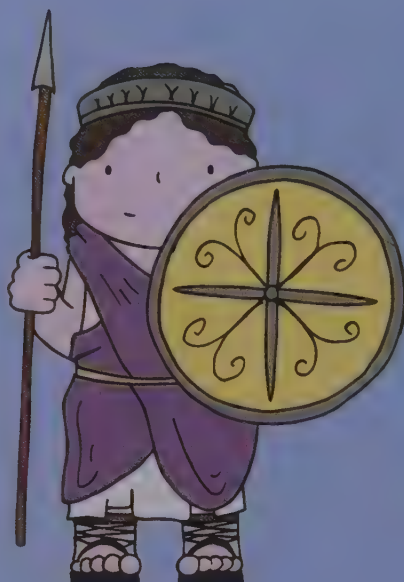
Putting on an act

The Romans loved going to the theatre. Plays were held in open-air venues. Actors were men who wore masks with big, bold expressions. This told the audience how each character was feeling. Go over the outlines of these masks and then colour them in. Put a sticker with the word angry, happy, worried or sad by each one.



Name that god

See if you can match these gods to the descriptions below. Put a sticker of the correct name by each one, or write in the boxes.



JUPITER

God of the sky and chief god, holding a thunderbolt.

VESTA

Goddess of the home, carrying a torch.

VENUS

Goddess of love, carrying flowers.

MARS

God of war, dressed for battle.

JUNO

Jupiter's wife and protector of Rome.

NEPTUNE

God of the sea, carrying a trident.



A day at the races

Chariot racing was very dangerous and hugely popular. The Circus Maximus (the racing stadium) in Rome had room for 250,000 people! There were four teams: the reds, whites, blues and greens. Colour in the horses' saddle cloths to match the chariots but leave the white team blank. Then do the sums to see which team will win.

$$7 + 6 - 5 =$$

$$3 + 2 + 1 =$$

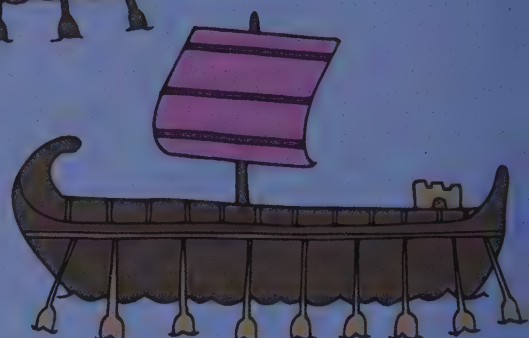
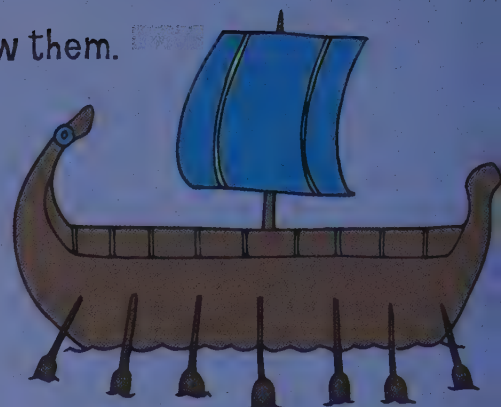
$$8 - 4 + 6 =$$

$$1 + 7 - 2 =$$



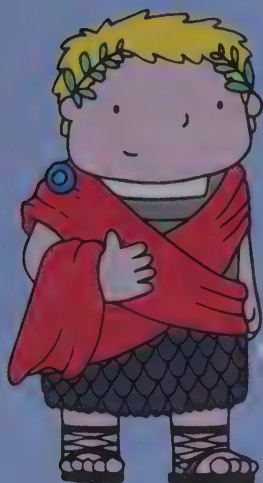
Ship shape

Roman warships (galley ships) needed lots of people to row them.
Can you match the ship to the silhouette?

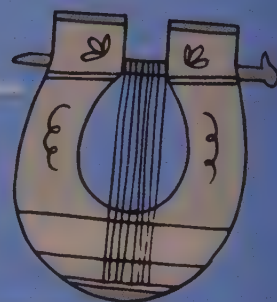


Making music

Which is Emperor Nero's favourite musical instrument?
Follow the tangled lines to find out.



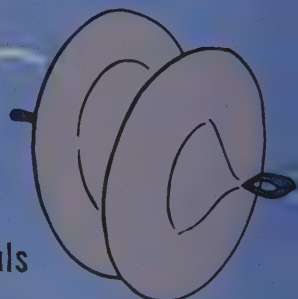
cithera



flute



cymbals



Make some libum

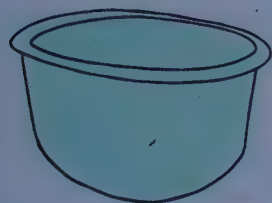
Libum was a special bread made as an offering to the household gods. This is a modern version of a Roman recipe.

Ask a grown-up to help!

You'll need:



150g ricotta cheese



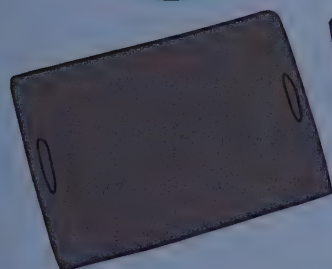
mixing bowl



6 bay leaves



1 egg, beaten



baking tray

65g plain flour, sieved,
plus extra if needed



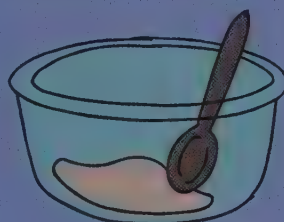
wooden spoon

baking
parchment

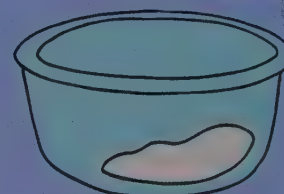
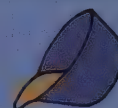


2 tbsp honey

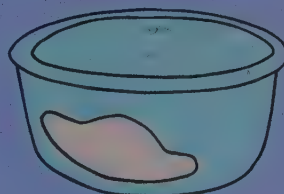
1. Preheat the oven to 350°F/180°C/
Gas Mark 4. Put the ricotta
cheese into a mixing bowl
and beat with a wooden
spoon until soft.



2. Add the beaten egg
and mix well.



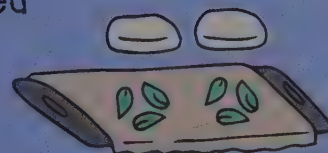
3. Slowly add the flour
and stir gently to make a
dough (add more flour if
the mixture is too sticky).



4. Divide the dough
into two balls and
flatten into 1.25cm-
thick loaves.



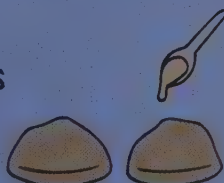
5. Place on a baking tray lined
with baking parchment
with 3 bay leaves
underneath each loaf.



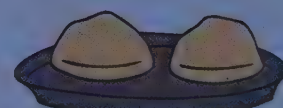
6. Bake for 30-40
minutes, or until
golden brown and
cooked through.



7. Spread the tops of the loaves
with honey and let stand until
warm to the touch.

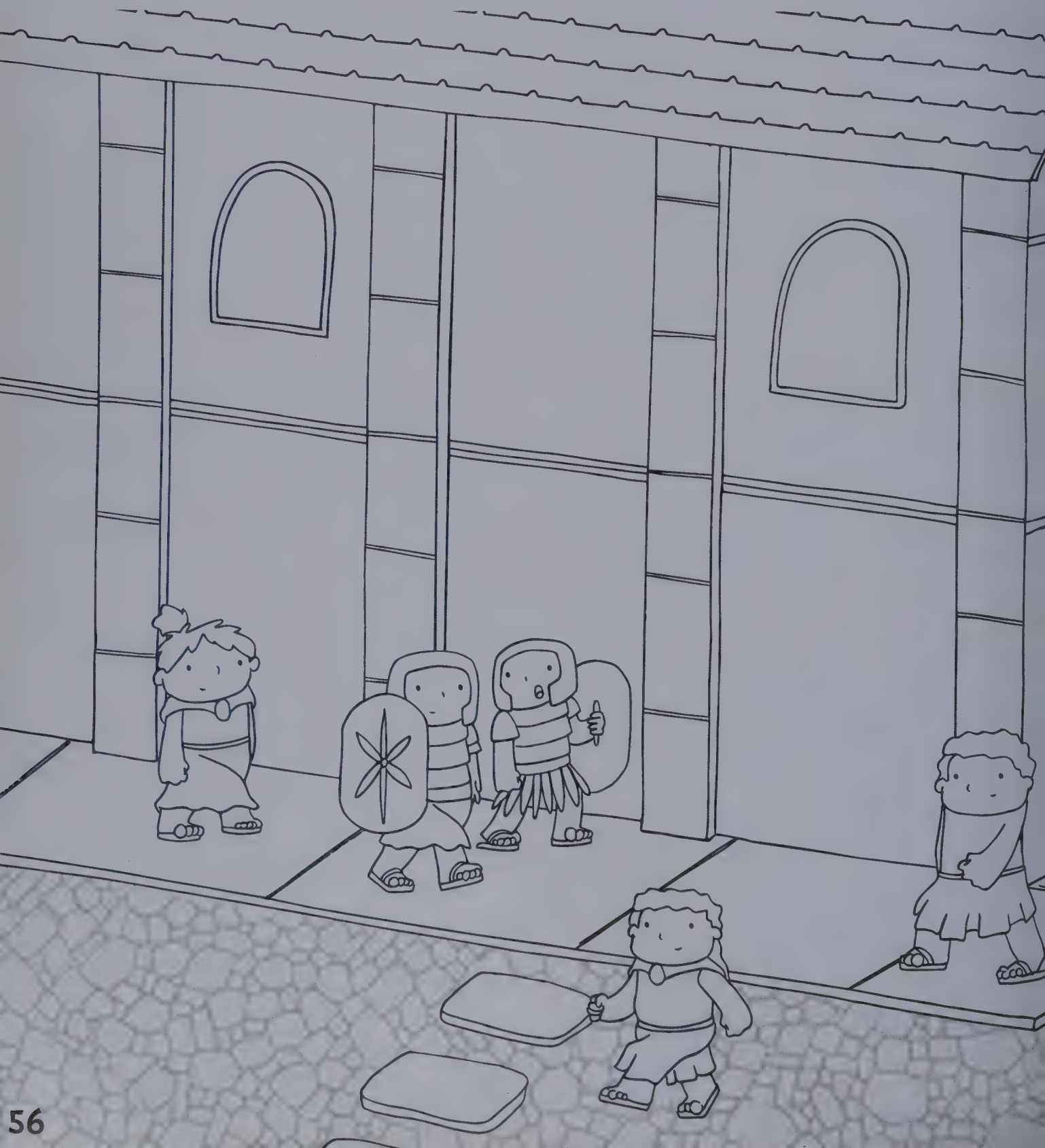


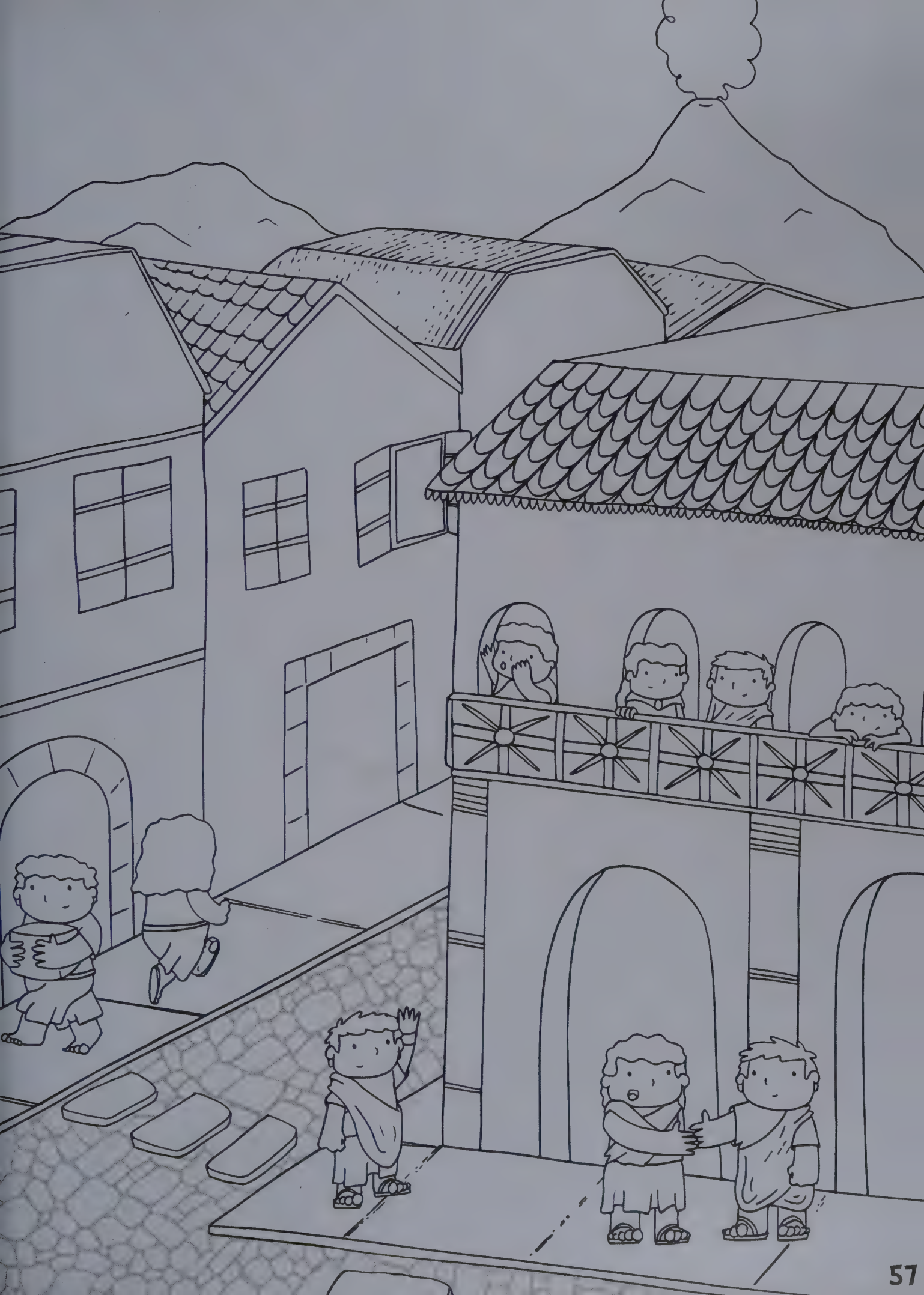
8. Remove the bay
leaves from the
underside of each
loaf before serving.



City life

We know a lot about the Romans because a volcano, Mount Vesuvius, erupted in 79CE, covering the city of Pompeii with hot ash and lava. This destroyed the city but also preserved it. Today archaeologists are still digging up things from Pompeii that tell us about how people lived in Roman times. Towns and cities were very crowded, and most people lived in blocks of flats above shops. Colour in this busy street scene in Pompeii.





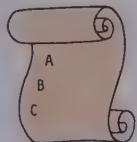
Find the Roman villa (page 4)



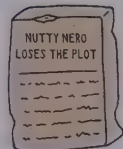
What the Romans did for us (page 5)



Aqueduct

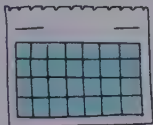


Alphabet



Daily news

Months of the year



Public toilets

Who's who in Ancient Rome (pages 6-7)



Emperor



Patricians



Eque



Plebian



Slave

Emperor wordsearch (page 9)

VASYWDIKUFLTP
VESPASIANOI
 GRGUSTMJXTRBT
 EHQHDELRUNAJECT
 OGA**AUGUSTUS**ENERORP
 FLDPVTRDKYZLUBIGAXR
 VRURMIUJHAROSCUOJPS
 XNIOBW**CLAUDIUS**LAO
 GANOHD**IOCLETIAN**
 NXTAHEKNSHXLE
CALIGULATJU
 CUXERFC
 TJMAX

Odd coins out (page 9)



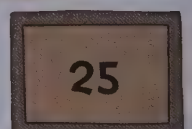
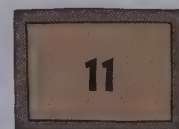
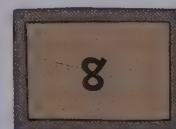
Count like a Roman (page 10)

XIV = 14

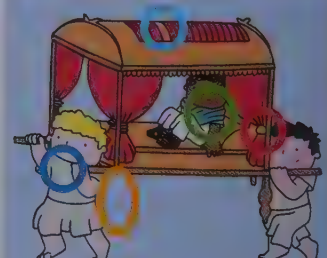
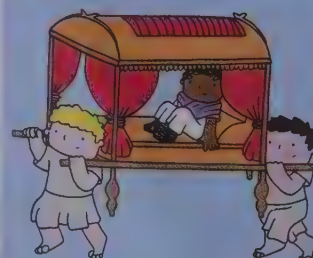
VIII = 8

LXX = 70

XC = 90



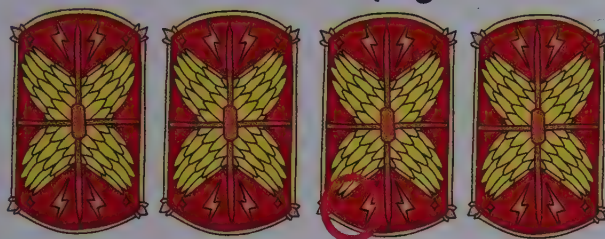
People carriers (page 13)



Fast fleet (page 17)



Odd shield out (page 17)



What's for dinner? (pages 18-19)

Missing: peacocks and eggs.

Great gods (page 21)

A	S	T	Y	O	L	D	R	A	J	U	P	I	T	E	R	S
K	N	E	R	U	V	N	M	B	I	R	S	J	D	U	A	L
C	D	I	A	N	A	S	J	U	O	H	O	U	Q	E	C	V
I	Q	A	S	X	Z	G	F	W	O	A	K	T	V	U	E	F
N	B	L	J	H	P	O	C	B	N	P	E	T	U	A	R	H
O	L	K	U	M	O	M	B	U	E	K	J	D	L	J	U	A
R	B	J	N	M	L	L	R	E	P	W	R	F	C	D	S	R
Y	A	P	O	L	L	O	S	I	T	T	V	N	A	V	M	Y
N	C	U	C	Q	T	J	M	W	U	E	O	K	N	H	N	D
B	C	G	M	I	N	D	E	U	N	O	L	V	X	K	Z	K
V	H	A	G	N	M	M	I	N	E	R	V	A	S	Z	D	V
A	U	Z	D	C	L	Y	J	S	D	M	D	Q	A	W	U	E
S	S	X	L	O	I	T	E	B	N	H	C	V	S	P	M	N
T	M	A	R	S	O	H	L	J	K	L	Z	Q	P	J	M	U
A	P	L	E	R	E	C	M	E	R	C	U	R	Y	A	G	S
S	O	P	U	H	L	B	W	J	G	B	H	T	O	E	B	L

Doggie differences (page 21)



Roman religion (pages 22-23)

Geese = 5

Urns = 5

Priests = 3

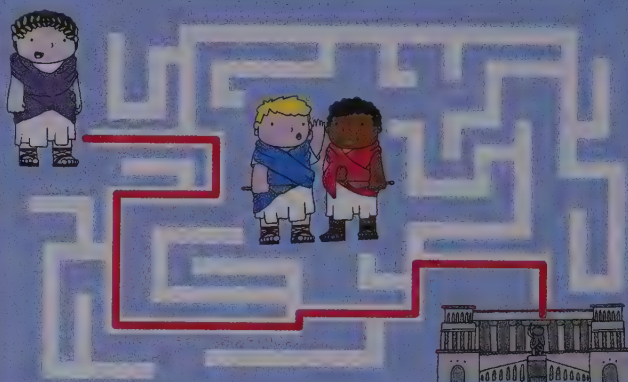
Rats = 8

Sheep = 4

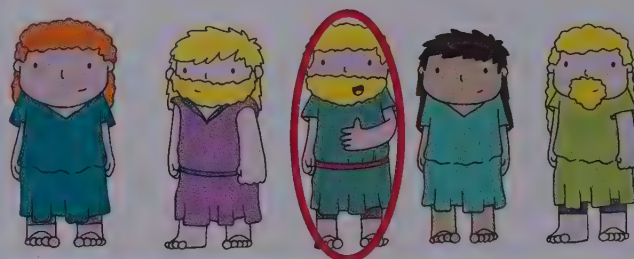
Election victory (page 26)



Off to the Senate (page 26)

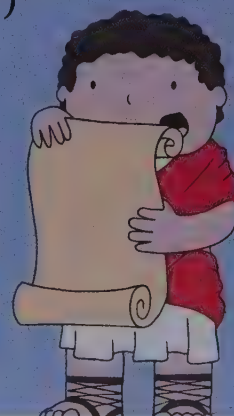


Up for auction (page 27)

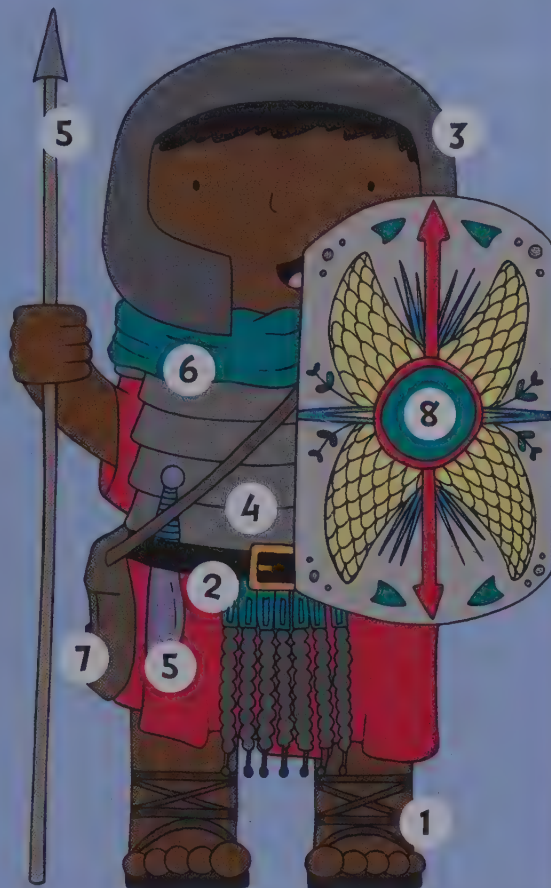


Slaving away (page 27)

Cook
Gladiator
Hairdresser
Teacher
Actor
Doctor
Miner
Gardener



Fighting fit (page 28)



On the road (page 30)



Inside a Roman camp (pages 32-33)

There are 9 soldiers.

Battle scene counting (page 34)

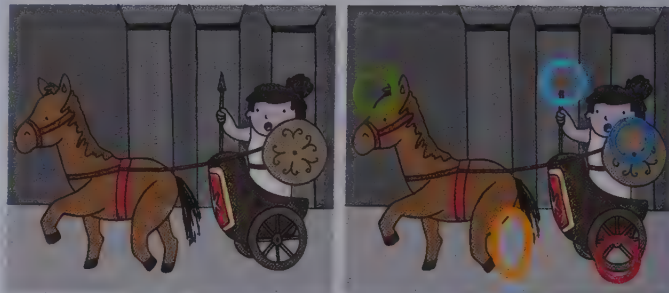
Javelins = 2

Swords = 5

Shields = 17

Daggers = 2

Battling Britons (page 35)



Express delivery (page 35)



Which weapon? (page 38)



Animals in the arena (page 40)



Keeping it fresh (page 41)



Fight for freedom (page 41)



Cursed luck (page 42)

To the god NEPTUNE

Two of my SHEEP have been stolen. I ask that the THIEF lose the power of SPEECH and make a NOISE like a sheep for the rest of his life.

Thank you very much!

Marcus Publius Antoninus

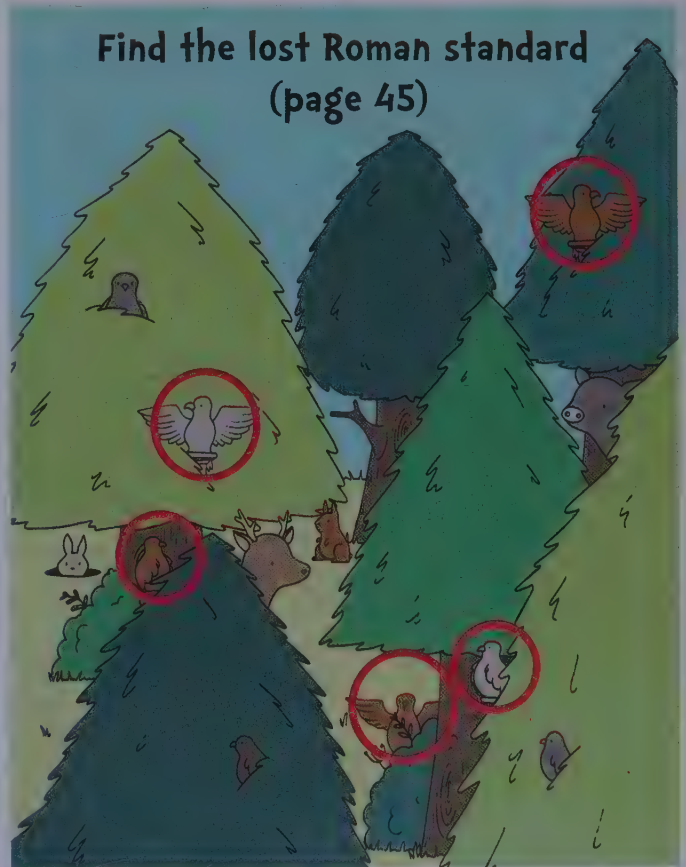
Catapult maths (page 44)



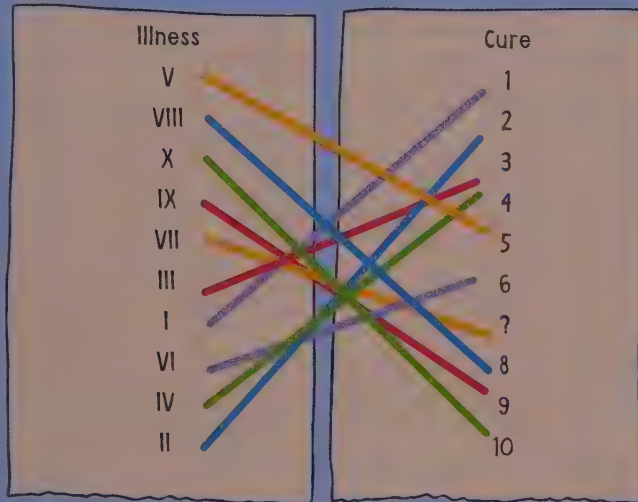
Divine differences (page 44)



Find the lost Roman standard (page 45)



Kill or cure (page 48)



Secret messages (page 49)

To: Quintus Rufius Maximus, Commander, XI Legion,
Somewhere in France

Greetings, Quintus

ATTACK TOMORROW AT DAWN!

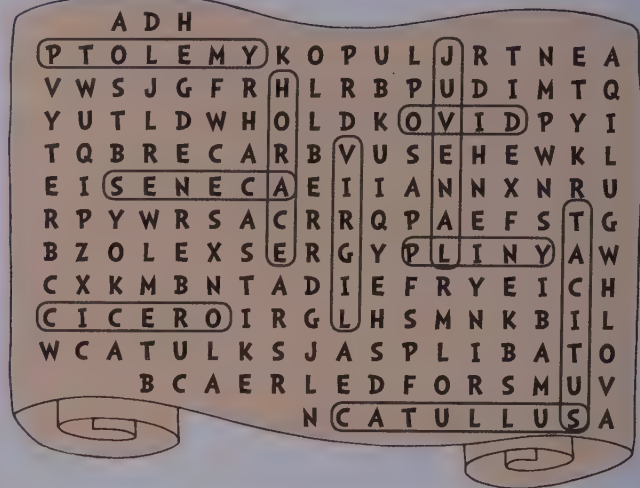
Good luck,
Julius Caesar

Hail, Caesar!

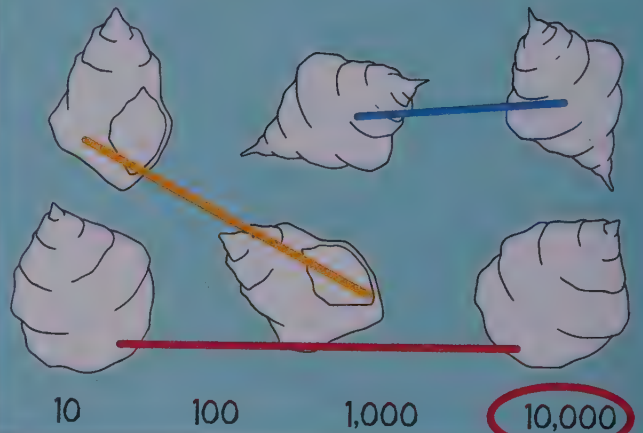
Great news! Only W Z H Q W B of our men are G H D G.
Uptohistrix has fled to S D U L V. I am following.

Best wishes, Quintus

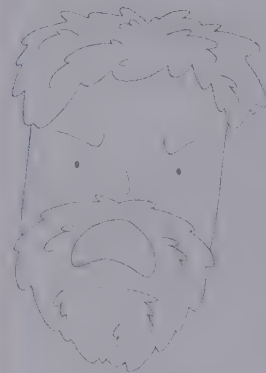
Reflective Romans (page 50)



The colour of power (page 50)



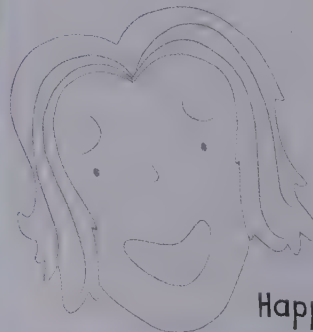
Putting on an act (page 51)



Angry



Worried



Happy



Sad

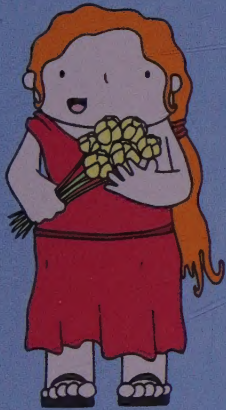
Name that god (page 52)



Jupiter



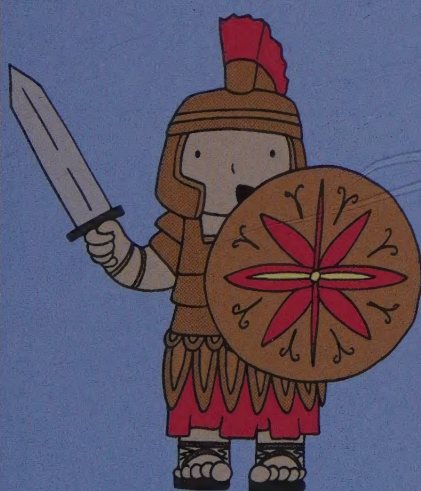
Juno



Venus



Neptune



Mars

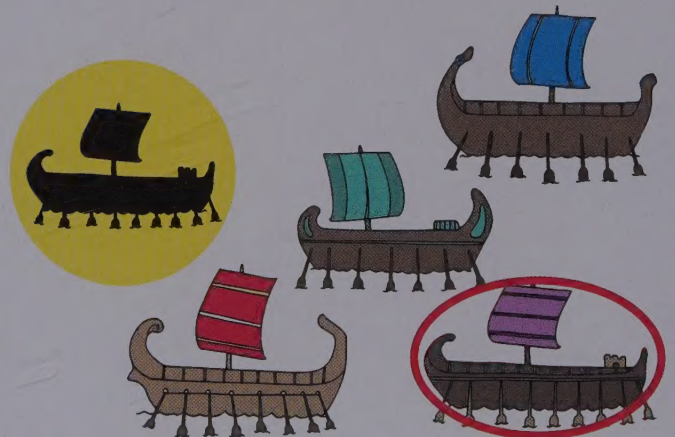


Vesta

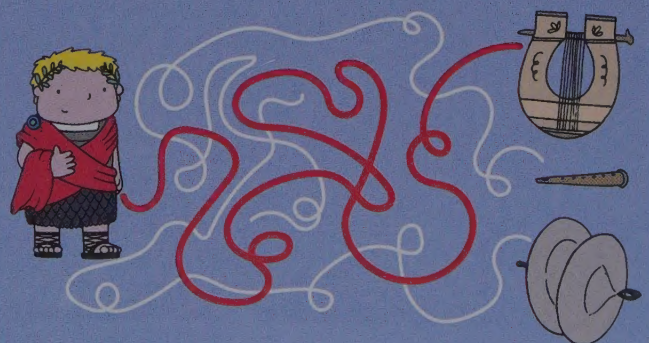
A day at the races (page 53)



Ship shape (page 54)



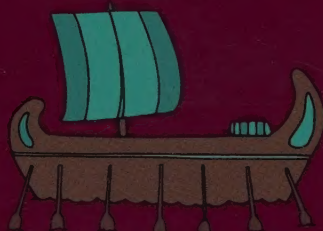
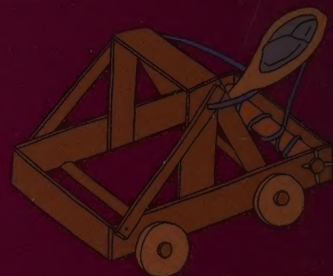
Making music (page 54)





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